REGISTER No. 6.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,241—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P. Commander J. Smith, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Narrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will, despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 26th June 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. "AKOLA" 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander F. G. Hay, on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14-10

Including Wines. Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st July 1878.

ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st August 1878.

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Feb. 4, 1878.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE
OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
8, RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S.S. EUROPEAN, Capt. Sisthorpe, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING accompanied by DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS.

No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents s. s. European.

Bombay, 14th June 1878.

WANTED.

THE SASSOON SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, an EXPERIENCED SIZING and WEAVING MASTER for the above Company's Mills. None need apply except those who have acquired a thorough practical experience in Working, Sizing, and Weaving Machinery. Applications stating terms will be received by the Agents of the Company up to the 20th instant.

Bombay, 12th June 1878.

LLANDUDNO.—A HOME is offered in the Rector's family to TWO YOUNG CHILDREN. They will have every care and comfort and be educated by an efficient Governess. The Rectory is large and pleasantly situated, and the place celebrated for its healthy salubrious climate. Address Mrs. MORGAN, Rectory House, Llandudno, North Wales, England.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	MONGOLIA	2833	530	A. Coleman	21st June.
(s)	MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	28th do.
—	SUMATRA	2488	450	C. Anderson	5th July.
(s)	PESHAWUR	3781	600	C. A. White	12th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	19th do.
(s)	CATHAY	2985	450	R. T. Dundas	26th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne...24th June.
PEKIN	3777	600	W. Woolcott .. 8th July.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker....22nd do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman 21st June.
SIAM	3026	500	G. W. Hector....19th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th June 1878.

NOTICES.

BILLIARD HANDICAP AT TEMPLE BAR.

OPEN TO ALL COMERS.

ENTRANCE FREE.

THE WINNER TO RECEIVE A VERY HANDSOME SILVER CUP, VALUE RS. 150,

Presented by the Proprietor, Temple Bar.

Play to commence at 9 p.m. on SATURDAY, 22nd June 1878. Intending players are requested to give their names at Temple Bar before 12 noon on the 22nd instant.

HORSES FOR SALE—A Chesnut Country-bred MARE, by an English thorough-bred HORSE, LADY HAMILTON, the WINNER of several RACES, 15 hands 1½ inch, rising 9 years, the property of an Officer proceeded to England, will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, through Messrs. BENNETT and Co. on SATURDAY, the 22nd June 1878.

A BAY ENGLISH HORSE, rising 6 years, 15 hands and ½ inch, the property of an Officer, will be sold at the same auction on the same date.

A CHARMING RESIDENCE.

TOP FLOOR of a House in Rampart Row, lately in the occupation of the Bombay Club. Rent Rs. 175. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

CHEAP AND CONVENIENT RESIDENCES.

SINGLE and DOUBLE QUARTERS for Residences at Grant Buildings. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

CUMBALLA HILL.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the Bungalow situated on Cumballa, known as "MOUNT BLANC, containing four Bed, Dressing and Bath Rooms, a Drawing and a Dining Room, all surrounded by a spacious verandah facing the west and an admirable view of the sea all round. The situation is the best, the highest and the nearest from the Fort, water laid on; lately vacated by Messrs. Miller and O. Fidler, proceeded to England. Rent only Rs. 225. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TWENTY-THREE BUNGALOWS ON MALABAR HILL.

One BUNGALOW for	Rs.	50
,,	,,	75
Three ,,	,,	100
Seven ,,	,,	150
Two ,,	,,	175
Six ,,	,,	200
Two ,,	,,	225

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BREACH CANDY. FOUR BUNGALOWS.

ONE grand and spacious Bungalow at Breach, never up to this time was to let at Breach Candy.

Rent	Rs.	300
Another for	,,	250
A Third for	,,	225
And the Fourth for	,,	150

For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MOUNT NEPEAN, MALABAR HILL.

THE BUNGALOW No. 165, most pleasantly situated on Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of R. E. Bickerdike, Esq., for years together. The owner is desirous to put it in a thorough order, according to the taste of an incoming tenant. It has also a spacious Billiard Room, especially made. Rent very moderate. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

CHINCHPOOGLY HILL.

THE UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW most beautifully situated on Chinchpoogly Hill. Rent only Rs. 125. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

MOUNT VICTORIA ROAD, MAZAGON.

THE COMMODIOUS UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Mount Road, Mazagon, formerly occupied by the late Captain Henry, and now in the occupation of Surgeon Major Partridge, M. D. Rent moderate. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW near Byculla Station. Rent only Rs. 100. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

AN UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Maria Hill, Mazagon, lately vacated by Dr. F. W. Doolittle, B. A., M. D., Physician. Rent only Rs. 60.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

SEVERAL OFFICES, RESIDENCES, GODOWNS and SHOPS in FORT, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, where complete list is now ready.

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

BUNGALOWS at KHUNDALLA and MATHERAN for the coming October season could now be engaged on moderate terms. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

THE undersigned has also got a complete list of Houses to let on Tardeo, Byculla, Mazagon, Middle Colaba, Grant Road, Chowpatty and Sewree. Also Houses for Offices and Residences in Rampart Row, Hornby Row, and all other parts in Fort, too numerous to advertise in detail. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE,

AN UPPER-STORIED PUCCA BUILT HOUSE in Love Lane, Mazagon. For particulars apply t

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

ALSO FOR SALE,

ANOTHER PROPERTY, nearly 20,000 square yards, containing three Bungalows and spacious water wells, together with lots of Mangoe Trees and furtile ground, fetching very good rent. Price only Rs. 30,000, "a capital investment." For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent

28, Meadow Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAMER AMBOTO will leave this for RANGOON and MOULMEIN on or about MONDAY, the 24th June.

For Freight apply to

MIRZAMUL SHEWBUX.
Chokshee Bazaar, out of Fort.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Boselli, ARRIVED in harbour on the 19th instant, are hereby requested to SEND BILLS of LADING for counter-signature, and PAY FREIGHT (if any) and apply for DELIVERY ORDERS at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hummum Street, without delay.

All claims for short delivery, &c. must be sent in before the departure of the steamer, otherwise they will not be admitted under any circumstances.

F. MURAGLIA.
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship SYDNEY EGGERS, E. Davison, Master, from LONDON, are requested to PAY FREIGHT and SEND BILLS of LADING to the undersigned for counter-signature, as also to SEND OFF BOATS for their GOODS as they come to hand.

In cases where Boats are not sent the Goods will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 19th June 1878.

PRESS READER (SECOND) WANTED. Apply personally to the Manager of this paper.

A MEETING will be held at the SAILORS' HOME, on FRIDAY, June 21st, at 9 p.m., to DISCUSS the QUESTION of DEGRADING OFFICERS. All taking an interest in the welfare of the MERCANTILE MARINE are requested to attend.

CHUBB'S

PATENT WRITING BOXES, with Tray, Portfolio, Instrument Pad, Inkstand, and Stationery, with space for Letters, Books, and Papers, beneath the Tray. Sizes 16½ by 10½ by 7, with bronze Keys and a spare Gold Key to keep in Albert Chain, with Travelling Leather Cover, suitable for presentation.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Established 1847.

No. 236, BREACH CANDY ROAD,

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED, an English-built bran new STANHOPE MAIL PHAETON with conceal step, built to order at Salisbury. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, all information can be given regarding BUYING and SELLING CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., &c. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 16.)

CEYLON—EAST COAST.
LIGHT AT BATTICALOA.

THE MASTER ATTENDANT, COLOMBO, has given notice that a BRIGHT LIGHT is now EXHIBITED EVERY NIGHT, from sunset to sunrise, at an elevation of 50 feet above the sea, on the FLAGSTAFF near the MOUTH of BATTICALOA LAKE, East Coast of Ceylon, and that it will be exhibited hereafter, until further notice, from the 15th February to the 31st October, the time during which the port is open.

Position: Latitude 7° 43' 50" N., Longitude 81° 41' 20" E (Approx).

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 7th June 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Ceylon, East Coast, Singane River to Pedro Point, with plan of Batticaloa Road, No. 2031; Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; Bay of Bengal, Western Sheet, No. 70a; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 748b; and Indian Marine Survey Chart, No. 155: also, Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa, India, &c., page 13; Indian Marine Survey Light List, page 26; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol 1, page 442.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

[The substance of this Notice, as soon as it is received on board, is to be inserted in red ink on the Charts affected by it: and introduced into the margin, or otherwise in the page, of the Sailing Directions to which it relates. *See* Instructions, Navigation and Pilotage, p. 172.]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

[No. 49.]

INDIA.
CEYLON—SOUTH-EAST COAST.

(1) FLASHING LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL ON LITTLE BASSAS ROCKS.

WITH reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 12, of 25th January 1878 (1), on the intended establishment of a light and fog signal at a lighthouse then nearly completed on Little Bassas rocks:—

Further information has been received, that on 25th March 1878, the light was exhibited:—

The light is a *flashing* white light, showing *two flashes* in quick succession *every minute*, elevated 110 feet above the sea, and should be visible in clear weather from a distance of about 16 miles.

Also, that during thick and foggy weather, a bell will be sounded twice in quick succession *every half minute*

(2) ALTERATION IN GREAT BASSAS ROCKS FOG SIGNAL.

Also, with reference to Notice to Mariners, No. 12, of 25th January 1878 (2), on the intended alteration in the fog signal at Great Bassas rocks:—

That, on 25th March 1878, the following alteration was made, viz:—

During thick and foggy weather, the bell will be sounded once every fifteen seconds, instead of every seven seconds as previously.

Note.—Great and Little Bassas lighthouses may be distinguished in day time by the following distinctive feature:—The lantern of Great Bassas lighthouse has a conical roof and one gallery at the top of the tower. The lantern of Little Bassas lighthouse has a domed roof and two galleries at the top of the tower.

By Command of their Lordships,
FREDK. J. EVANS.

Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, 11th April 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Bengal bay, No. 7a; Ceylon island, southern part, No. 813; Cape Comorin to Coconada, No. 828; and Ceylon, S.E. Coast, &c., No. 2,815: Also Admiralty List of Lights in South Africa. Ceylon &c., 1879, Nos. 66 and 67.

Agent for the sale of Admiralty Charts, Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London, E.C.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
The Chaveley Novels, a Modern Minister, 2 Volumes	5	12
Malleson's History of the Indian Mutiny, 1857-58, Vol. 1	12	8
Green Pastures and Piccadilly; by William Black	3	12
Erema, or my Father's Sin; by R. D. Blackmore	3	12
How to Learn Russian, a Manual for Students of Russian; by W. R. S. Ralston	7	8
Nicholson's Manual of Zoology for the use of Students, New Edition, 1878	8	12
George Moore, Merchant and Philanthropist; by Samuel Smiles, with a Portrait	10	0
On the Theory of Logic, an Essay; by C. Read	3	12
Whitney's Compendious German and English Dictionary	3	4
The Works of Alfred Tennyson, complete in 1 vol	5	12
La Saisiaz, the two Poets of Croisic; by Robert Browning	4	8
The New Republic; by W. H. Mallock	3	12
Decameron of Boccacio, Ill. Edition	4	12
The Works of Rabelais, ditto	4	12
Mark Twain's Works, Artemus Ward's Works, Bret Hart's Works, each	4	12
Commentaries on the Punjab Campaign 1848-49; by J. H. Lawrence Archer	5	0
Hamley's Operations of War, Explained and Illustrated, New Edn., 1878	18	12
Leckie's History of England in the Eighteenth Century, 2 Vols	22	8
Hughes' Notes on Mahomadanism, being Outlines of the Religious System	3	12
Longmore's Gun-Shot Injuries	20	0
Ally Sloper's Guide to Paris Exhibition	0	12
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for May	2	8
Cherasse's Advice to a Wife and Mother, each	1	12
Nare's Voyage to Polar Sea, 2 Vols	26	4
Dear Lady Disdain, a Novel	3	12
Linley Rockford, a Novel	3	12
Beazley's Tables of Curves	2	4
Constantinople; by Esmonds De Amicis	6	12
Kelley's Philosophy of Existence	10	0
Handbook of Gold and Silver	8	0
A Week at the Lakes	4	12
Monashan's Method of Law	3	12
Fawcett's Free Trade Protection	4	12
Haug's Essays on the Parsees	10	0
Heath's Fern Paradise	8	0
Martin's Life of Prince Consort, 3 Vols	40	0
Murray's Handbook of Travel-Talk	2	8
Draper's History of the Conflict between Religion and Science	3	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

26, Meadow Street.

TABLE GLASSWARE.

THE Undersigned import only the finest quality Glass, of the choicest patterns, and at their SUPPLIES are purchased DIRECT from the leading manufacturers in England ON THE LOWEST TERMS FOR CASH, they are in a position to supply goods as a much lower rate than those charged by dealers who incur heavy Agency charges eventually levied from the consumer.

HOUSEHOLDERS furnishing will do well to inspect the goods] offered in the sale rooms of the Company's Fort Establishment.

TREACHER'S SETS OF GLASSWARE.—Complete for 12 persons, consist of 2 each Pint and Quart Decanters. 1 Claret Jug, 12 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard, and Finger Glasses, 12 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers, and 12 Flower Tubes.

Half-Sets consist of 2 Quart Decanters, 6 each Champagne, Claret, Hock, Port, Sherry, Liqueur, Custard and Finger Glasses, 6 each Beer and Soda Water Tumblers.

Prices are as follows (numbers according to T. & Co.'s Illustrated Catalogue):—

No.				Rs.		Rs.
2	Plain Glass, of the favorite pattern, complete set	for 12 persons		117	half set	53
2a	Ditto ditto thinnest glass, very superior	,,	,,	142	,,	63
1	Richly etched circles, cable pattern	,,	,,	168	,,	71
12	Single Greek Key, cut dead, lines and hollows bright	,,	,,	160	,,	72
10	Stars, Cut and Engraved	,,	,,	161	,,	72
12a	Fluted sides, eight or nine flutes	,,	,,	[illegible]	,,	[illegible]

Seven other patterns of the elegantly engraved or etched Glass, always on view.

N. B.—Single articles of the above Services can be supplied, or sets altered to suit the convenience of intending purchasers.

The following articles can be supplied to match the above patterns:—

Claret Decanters, Jugs for Cup, Water Carafes, Sugar Basins, Milk Jugs, Preserve Jars, Biscuit Jars, Pickle Jars, Salt Cellars, Ice Pails, Ice Plates, Butter Dishes, etc.

DESSERT GLASS AND FLOWER STANDS.

Cup Jugs, Water Jugs and Glasses, specimen Tubes, &c. &c.

Circular Dish, with vase arising from centre, height from 12 to 21 inches Rs.	4 to 10
Ditto ditto with foot ditto ditto	5 to 15
Exhibition Flower Stands, Circular glass dish with glass red and tray at top, height from 18 to 25 inches	8 to 20
Fancy Flower Stands, glass dishes, with or without foot, centre vase with branch vases, etc., etc	25 to 40
Mirror Plateau Flower Stands, mirror base, vase in centre, with glass leaves, etc., ...from	40 to 80
Flower Baskets, plain and engraved	3 to 15
Flower Tubes plain ...per dozen from	8
Ditto Engraved ... ,, from	10

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. AND POONA.

M. H. MAJU & CO.

INDIAN TEA MART.
EMPORIUM FOR THE BEST AND CHEAPEST KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.
MR. M. H. MAJU,
(LATE PARTNER MESSRS. MORTON & Co.)

MESSRS. M. H. MAJU & Co. respectfully solicit the Public of Bombay and Out-stations to test the superior quality and excellent flavour of their specially selected Kangra Valley Teas from some of the best plantations.

Tea in 1, 2 and 4 lbs. Cannisters.	From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.		From 15 lbs. and upwards.
	Rs.	As.	
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	12	Five per cent. discount.
Orange Pekoe	1	8	
Pekoe, Extra Fine	1	8	
Pekoe, Souchong, Extra Fine	1	6	
Souchong, Extra Fine	1	4	
Imperial Family Mixture	1	0	
Fragrant Congou	0	14	
SUPERFINE BOHEA	0	12	

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO WHOLESALE BUYERS, MESSES, CLUBS, SCHOOLS, &c., &c.

M. H. MAJU & Co.,
APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING FOR THE MONSOON.

	Rs.	a.	
White Rubber Coats (thin and light)	13	8	or Rs. 20 the suit.
White Rubber Leggings	4	8	
White Rubber Cap	3	8	
Double Vulcanized White Rubber Coats, extra thick, suitable for Rough Wear	17	8	or Rs. 25 8 the suit.
Ditto Leggings	5	8	
Ditto Storm Cap	3	8	
INVERNESS CAPES.			
White Rubber Capes (thin and light)	20	0	or Rs. 26-8 the suit.
White Rubber Leggings	4	8	
White Rubber Storm Cap	3	8	
Extra quality Double-proofed White Rubber Capes	25	8	or Rs. 33 the suit.
Ditto Leggings	5	8	
Ditto Cap	3	8	

Any of the above sold separately.

	Rs.	a.
DRAB FINE TWILLED CAPES, the best article procurable, warranted not to stick	30	0
American Leather Cloth (Black and Green) extra thick for Sepoys and Ghorawallas' Cloaks and Pugree Covers, 4 feet wide..per yd.	2	0
Ladies' Goloshes ...per pair	3	0
Gentlemen's Goloshes ... ,,	3	0
Thick Double Twilled Waterproof Sheeting in plain drab, also in drab and check (drab one side, check the other), 60 inches wide ...per yd.	6	8
In Sheets, 7½ feet long, with Eyelets	25	0
Black Oil-Silk for covers of Forage Caps, &c. ...per yd.	5	8
UMBRELLAS.		
Black Alpaca (steel ribs) ...Rs. 4-8 and	5	8
Twilled Silk in Black, Brown, and Green (steel ribs) ...Rs. 8 to	25	0

LADIES' WATERPROOF CLOAKS to envelope the entire figure, invaluable to Travellers. Rs. 12-8 to Rs. 25.

AIR BEDS, PILLOWS, AND CUSHIONS.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

WATSON & COMPANY,

CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

IN returning thanks to their patrons for past favours, beg to call attention to their NEW STOCK and REDUCED PRICES.

OFFICE SUITS.

Tweed Suits	Rs. 25	Yarn-Dyed Blue Serge Suits	Rs. 25
Fancy West of England Angola Suits	,, 28	Scotch Cheviot Suits	,, 30

DRESS SUITS.

1st Quality, lined throughout Silk	Rs. 80	Light Chesterfield to cover Dress Suits	Rs. 28
2nd do. do. Italian Cloth	,, 65		

FROCK AND VISITING COAT.

Blue or Black Fancy Coating Frock Coat	Rs. 33	Blue or Black Fancy Lounge Coat	Rs. 20
Do. do. do. Visiting Coat	,, 30	do. do. Vest	,, 8

TROUSERS.

Tweed Trousers	Rs. 10	White Moleskin Breeches or Trousers	Rs. 12
Fancy Angola Trousers	,, 12	White Cotton Cord Breeches	,, 12
Do. do. do. Extra quality	,, 15	Drab do. do. do.	,, 12
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers or Breeches	,, 20		

FLANNEL SUITS.

Cricketing Flannel Suits	Rs. 25	Shikar Suits	Rs. 13

SHIRTS, &c.

White Shirts with Linen Fittings	per doz. Rs. 48	Silk and Wool Shirts	each Rs. 8
Coloured French Cambric	,, ,, 48	Flannel Sleeping Suits	from 12 to 14
Oxford Cloth	,, ,, 48	Silk and Wool do.	,, ,, 15
Flannel thoroughly Shrunk	each ,, 7	Oxford Cloth Sleeping Suits	from 5 to 7

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS, HUNTING HATS, AND HELMETS ALWAYS ON HAND.

WINDSOR SCARFS.
SAILOR KNOT SCARFS.
BLACK AND WHITE TIES.
PORTMANTEAUS.
RUG STRAPS.

OVERLAND TRUNKS.
UMBRELLAS.
WALKING STICKS.
SOLAR TOPIES.

WHITE AND COLOURED COTTON SOCKS
COLOURED MERINO SOCKS.
REAL MERINO UNDER-VESTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
BRACES.
COLLARS.

PRICES QUOTED ABOVE FOR CASH ONLY.

EVERY REQUISITE FOR OVERLAND PASSENGERS AND TRAVELLERS.

NANSEE KHYRAZ & CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS, 13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A DESIRABLE AND COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Marine Lines, remarkably cheap in Rent. Immediate application is requested. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

TOP FLOOR of a HOUSE in Hornby Row, facing the Sea, opposite to the General Post Office, with an entirely separate Kitchen on the top of the house. Rent only Rs. 90. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

A COMFORTABLE BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Meadow Street.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of HIRJI NATHU, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

THAKUR DAMODUR SIVANI and THAKUR KANJI SIVANI, Applicants.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the abovenamed applicants, THAKUR DAMODUR SIVANI and THAKUR KANJI SIVANI, the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the abovenamed deceased, have applied to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for PROBATE thereof.—Dated this 19th day of June 1878.

CHALK & WALKER,
Applicants' Attorneys.

NOTICE.

JAMES KERR, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that ALL PERSONS being CREDITORS of, or otherwise having any claims upon or against the ESTATE of JAMES KERR, late of Bombay, Engineer, European Inhabitant, PROBATE of whose Will was GRANTED on the 11th June 1878 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Messrs. HENRY EDWIN LAMBORN and DUNCAN BLACK, both of Bombay, the Executors thereof, are required, on or before SATURDAY, the 20th day of July, to SEND to the said Executors at the office of the undersigned the PARTICULARS of their CLAIMS upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Executors will DISTRIBUTE the ASSETS of the said deceased to the Legatees named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS INDEBTED to the deceased's Estate, or having property of his in their hands, are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executors.—Dated this 19th day of June 1878.

MACFARLANE & GILBERT,
Solicitors, High Court, Bombay.

ENO'S

EFFERVESCING FRUIT SALT,

A palatable and refreshing Saline.

Cash Re. 1-12......per bottle......Credit Rs. 2-0

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.

15 cases colored prints.
3 bales grey shirtings.
20 cases slates.
6 do. lucifer matches.
25 dozens champagne in pints and quarts.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, on MONDAY next, the 24th instant, sell by Public Auction at their rooms on the 2nd Floor at 2 p. m., the household furniture, the property of the late Mr. J. Locke Gray, of the late Mr. Sorabjee Nanabhoy Guzder, and of the late Mr. F. Bleasdale.

Full particulars will appear in to-morrow's paper.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 ,, dhoties.
5 cases white grenadines.
5 ,, spots and stripes.
5 ,, brilliants.
5 ,, cord checks.
5 ,, mull checks.
250 boxes bar soap.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 20th June 1878.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY in the Fort, one Sitting Room and two Bed Rooms, either Furnished or Unfurnished. Address "DELTA," care of this Office. Terms must be Moderate.

FURNISHED UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill TO LET immediately for three or more months. Apply to GLOVER & Co., Prince's Dock.

REFRESHMENT and BILLIARD ROOM TO BE LET at moderate rate. Apply JEEWANJEE and Co., Byculla Hotel.

FOR SALE, a Pair of fine and showy PONIES, also set of DOUBLE HARNESS, nearly new. Apply to T. BEAUMONT, 1, Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, MR. CRISP'S GREY BURMA PONY, sound, showy and fast. Apply at the Public Works Offices.

FOR SALE, a sweet-toned Semigrand PIANOFORTE by Broadwood and Sons. Price moderate. Apply to P. BYRAMJEE, House Agent, 28 Meadow Street.

JUST PUBLISHED, SOLAR HEAT—a substitute for Fuel, for Heating Steam Boilers, and other purposes. Bombay Education Society's Press, and Messrs. THACKER & Co., Bombay. Rs. 4.

FOR SALE, neat DOGCART, handsome YOUNG HORSE (goes well in Shafts or Saddle), and HARNESS. Also FIRST-CLASS SADDLE and BRIDLE. Price of the lot Rs. 650. Apply "F.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, Swiss Milk, Copenhagen Butter, Chopped Loaf Sugar, Tea and Coffee, at PEARSE'S 22, Apollo Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of STORES to the Company's Mill at Victoria Bunder, Colaba, for the half year July to December 1878.

List of the Stores to be supplied may be obtained on application at the Company's Office upon payment of a fee of Rupee 1 per copy.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. SATURDAY, 22nd inst.

By Order of the Board,
J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, 15th June 1878.

THE COLABA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 25 (TWENTY-FIVE) per share has been declared PAYABLE for the six months ending 31st December 1877 on application on and after FRIDAY, the 21st instant, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, on PRODUCTION of SHARE CERTIFICATES.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

No. 34, Nicol's Building, Elph. Circle, Bombay, June 4, 1878.

P.S.—The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 13th to 21st instant, both days inclusive.

NOTICE.

FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

WE beg to inform you that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the FRENCH PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED, held this afternoon, the following Resolutions were passed:—

I.—That Messrs. Booth & Co., of Bombay, Merchants, be and they are hereby appointed Managers of the Company, (at the remuneration, and upon the terms mentioned in Clauses 81 and 89 of the Articles of Association of the Company) in the place of Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co. who are desirous of relinquishing said Office.

II.—That Clause 87 of the Articles of Association of the Company be amended by deleting therefrom the words Messrs. Jules Siegfried & Co., and substituting and inserting (in said Clause) in lieu thereof the words Messrs. Booth & Co.

III.—That the following Clause be substituted for the present Clause 62 of the said Articles of Association; the whole of which shall be expunged: "The number of Directors of the Company shall not be more than five nor less than three."

After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the Meeting terminated.

The Second Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders to confirm the above Resolutions will be held on MONDAY, the first day of July next, at 3 p. m.

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
Managers.

Bombay, 8th June 1878.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.

23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES. Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in Infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!! AND BULBS!

PALEKAR & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, have just received from England and Cape of Good Hope their VEGETABLE and FLOWER SEED SUPPLY, Dahlia Bulbs and Achemenes Roots. Early applications for Seeds and especially for Bulbs, are requested. PALEKAR [illegible] Fruit Trees—such as, Mango [illegible]

Price lists can be had [illegible] Free on application.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 14.)

HINDOSTAN—WEST COAST—BOMBAY HARBOUR.

BEACON ON CHOUL KADU ROCK.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a LARGE, CIRCULAR, GRAYSTONE BEACON, 20 feet in diameter and 60 feet above mean sea-level, has been ERECTED on the CHOUL KADU ROCK, off Alibagh.

The Beacon is in Latitude 18° 36' 0" N., and Longitude 72° 8" E., and from it the following bearings have been taken:—

Kenery or Kundari Light-house	N. by W. ¼ W.
Temple in Kolaba Fort	N. N. E.
Sangur Gurh Hill Fort	N. E. by E. ½ E.
Kurla Fort (central summit)	S. E. ½ S.

The Rock, on which this Beacon has been placed, uncovers 9 feet at low-water spring tides, and the visible part is then about 100 feet across.

This Rock appears to have been altogether omitted on the Coast Charts, although the foul ground known as Choul Kadu Reef, which lies 1½ miles to the South-West, or outside of it, is shown.

(Bearings are magnetic. Variation 0°50' Easterly in 1878.)

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 22nd May 1878.

This notice will affect the following Admiralty Charts:—West Coast of India, Sheet IV., Kundari to Koria Pagoda, No. 738; Sheet 1, Kutch Gulf to Viziadroog, No. 2736; India, West Coast (General Chart), Kurrachee to Vingorla, No. 826; also, Admiralty West Coast of Hindostan Pilot, page 125; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. 1, page 388.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE, AGRICULTURE, AND COMMERCE.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. (No. 15)

PERSIAN GULF.

SHOAL NEAR TUMB ISLAND (JAZIRAT TANB.)

THE following information has been received from Lieutenant A. W. STIFFE, late I. N., relating to a Shoal in the Persian Gulf, lately surveyed by that Officer:—

This Shoal, which has hitherto been shown on the Charts as a patch with 7 fathoms on it, lies about 5 miles due East of the North extreme of Tumb Island (Jazirat Tanb) in Latitude 26° 17' 0" N., and Longitude 55° 29' 0" E.

It is about one mile in extent, with 30 to 40 fathoms of water all round.

The depth of the Shoal generally is from 7 to 10 fathoms, but near its centre is a patch of 4½ fathoms, about 2 cables long, and lying in a North and South direction.

The tide makes a strong ripple over it, running at the rate of 2 to 3 knots at springs.

By Direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr., (late I. N.)
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.

Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 24th May 1878.

This Notice affects the following Admiralty Charts:—Entrance to the Persian Gulf No. 753; Persian Gulf, No. 2837 a; Indian Ocean, Sheet 2, northern portion, No. 748 b; also, Admiralty Persian Gulf Pilot, page 169; and Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 264.

If this Notice is received on boardship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

JOHN A. M. MACDONALD, Colonel,
Secretary to Government.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

ALEX. ALLAN

BEGS TO DRAW ATTENTION TO HIS NEW STOCK OF

OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTING,
FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTING,
FANCY DRESS SHIRTS,
BEST QUALITY,
AND
GOOD FIT GUARANTEED.

5, HUMMUM STREET.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY,
ON THEIR WAY TO OR FROM EUROPE,
SHOULD CALL AT
THE LADIES' FRENCH OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT
FOR
ALL THEIR TRAVELLING REQUISITES.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & Cie.,

6, Hummum Street,
FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

ARTICLES ALL READY FOR WEAR

TRAVELLING HATS.

ULSTERS.

CACHE-POUSSIERE,
Both of Warm and Light Materials.

COMPLETE OUTFITS OF WARM AND LIGHT SHAWLS,
WARM WRAPPS.

FLANNEL AND LIGHT UNDERLINEN.

CHEAP STOCKINGS.

CHEAP HANDKERCHIEFS.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

PORTMANTEAUX AND BAGS

CHILDREN'S OUTFITS READY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19TH JUNE 1878.

THE political advices received to-day are by no means of a reassuring character, and if there was any business of importance doing here, the effect would probably be more distinctly marked. As it is, the season being practically closed, the result is only to increase the already decided dulness.

The commercial advices from Home of yesterday's date are the reverse of exciting, very few changes of any kind being apparent. Consols are still quoted at 95¼; French Rentes at 112½; Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged. The London General-Produce Markets are unaltered, and Reuter says that Wheat and Seeds are as last quoted.

Respecting the Manchester Piece Goods Market, Reuter reports that the tone is firm, but that the higher prices asked seriously check business. The position is not difficult to understand. On the one hand there has been a large decrease in the production during the past six weeks, while the Eastern markets on the other hand have continued so depressed that buyers have had no inducement to operate.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet, the sales only reaching 8,000 bales, of which 800 were Surats. Spot prices are all unchanged, and it is evident that we are in for at least a short period of quieter markets. The collapse of the Lancashire strike is undoubtedly a favourable feature, but against this we have to take into account the still unsettled state of European politics, and the promising accounts of the growing crop in America. Reuter says that the monthly report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau gives the condition of the crop as improved, the average of 10 States 99 per cent., and the season as 10 days earlier, while there are few insects. The corresponding report of last year placed the condition of the crop at 9·1 per cent. below an average, and the report now published may accordingly be expected to foster estimates of 5 million bales at least.

Yesterday's New York telegrams quote ready Mid. Uplands still at 11½ cents, but September shipment has declined from 11⅜ to 11 5-16 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876
Tuesday's Receipts.........	1,000	1,900	1,800
Four days' do.	4,000	4,200	6,000
Total since 1st Sept	4,179,000	3,904,000	4,046,100

At the London Australian Wool Sales which opened yesterday, the lots offered were chiefly greasy qualities; Medium to good Medium qualities ½d. to 1d. scoured 1d. per lb. higher.

Reuter now quotes Bar Silver in London at 53¾d. per oz., confirming the private advices which we gave yesterday.

STERLING EXCHANGE this morning opened at yesterday's quotations, but it was soon apparent that there were more buyes than sellers in the market, and rates ultimately gave way fully 3½d. per Rupee. Some business was done in Bank Bills in the morning before the decline was established, but otherwise the transactions have been limited, and operators now await the allotments of Council Drafts, which, as usual, will decide the tone of the market up to the close of the Mail. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand ....1s. 8 13-32d. per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight..1s. 8¾d. „
Credits, 3 „ ... .1s. 8¾ to 21-32d. „
Documents, 3 „ ... .1s. 8 11-16d. „

On Calcutta we still quote demand drafts at 1-16 per cent. premium; 60 days' sight at ⅝ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER continues weak and declining, buyers having apparently quite withdrawn for the time being. Fours we quote at Rs. 94¼; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 94½; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 104.

In the SHARE MARKET business has not been brisk. Banks, Land and Press Companies are all unchanged, but Spinning and Weaving shares are firmer in some cases, although it is difficult to say why, as the conclusion of the Lancashire strike and the absence of rain here are both adverse influences.

COTTON is decidedly quieter, and the partial decline of yesterday of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy is now fully confirmed. The receipts are still comparatively large, yesterday's figures being 7,368 bales, but exporters are daily contracting their operations, and we cannot look for much being done after the end of this week.

SEEDS are unchanged, Linseed at Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-10, Guzerat Rapeseed at Rs. 7-10 to Rs. 7-12 per cwt.

In FREIGHTS there is no special change to notice. For Liverpool by steam we still quote 17s. 6d., and by sailing ships 15s. to 17s. 6d. per ton. For London a large wooden sailing ship is reported to have been fixed at 17s. 6d. with concessions. By steamer to Venice and Trieste 27s. 6d. is the quotation, and for Genoa 22s. 6d. per ton payable here.

PIECE GOODS cannot be said to have altered in any way. The absence of rain makes buyers extremely cautious about going on, whilst sellers are still firm and indisposed to make concessions.

COALS have undergone no change, and no fresh sales have transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. s.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	135
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p. ct	725
Bank of Madras..........	60,000	250	all	10 do.	680
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do.	109

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.*	805
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited.........	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. s.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited........	6,000	1,400	all	13 p.s.	235

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.........	..	£20	218·3·0	p. c.	290
Do. New £20 Shares....	—	£20	130·14·6	do.	26
Ditto	—	£20	65·7·3	do.	72
Ditto	—	£20	21·13·1	do.	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	—	£100	1,000	do.	1,100
Do. New Shares. ..	..	£18	196·5·15	do.	245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	725
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.s.	1,090
Alfred Mills Co.........	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	1,080
Alliance Spinning.........	500	2,500	all	55 p. s.	2,000 xd.
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	85
Ahownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	1,150
Bombay United.........	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,015
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.........	2,000	300	all	15 p.s	220
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s	62½
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40 p.s	790
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.s	985
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	640
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	825
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.s*	1,260 xd.
Great Eastern.........	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.s*	1,150
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	35 p.s.	975
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	840
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	930
Khandeish Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	825
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.s*	840
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	70 p s*	1,240
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	37
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	315
Manockjee Petit's......	2,500	1,000	all	50p.s*	1,290
Morarjee Spinning	1,048	1,000	all	40 p.s*	1,220
Mazagon S. and W. Co...	2,000	5,000	..	..	270
National S. and W. Co. of India.........	950	1,000	all	35 p.	900
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	600
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all	..	650
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20 p.s*	365
Oriental	1,000	625	all	30 p.s*	745
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,075
Sassoon S. & W. Co.....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.s.	835 xd.
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	745
Do. do. ½ Share..	600	1,000	250	125 p.s.	205
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	960
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	719

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.s.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee..	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	965
Albert Ginning Co......	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.........	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	600
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	720
Berar Company (New)...	155	500	all	45 p.s	485
Indian Press Co.........	1,000	350	all	14 do	140
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	73
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	600
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	500
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co..	352	1,000	all	100 do	825
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	,250	50 do	1,300
French Press Co.........	300	500	all	40 do	375
Imperial Press Co.......	1,150	—	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.........	1,125	400	350	40 do	335
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co......	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	490
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,175
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all*	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co..........	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	480

*Per Share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	187½ p.s	1,880
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	80 p.s.	600
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	35 p. s.	310
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	30
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	.. p. s.	19
Treacher and Co.......	1,990	500	all	62½ p. s.	605 xd.
Viegas Patent Slip Co.	8,000	250	all	6 p. ct	30

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 15th June 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	45,898	0	0
Merchandise	85,450	0	0
Other Receipts	3,000	0	0
Telegraph	456	0	0
Total Rs.	1,34,804	0	0

Corresponding week in May 1877.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	42,661	0	0
Merchandise	75,004	0	0
Other Receipts	4,640	0	0
Telegraph	438	0	0
Total Rs.......	1,22,743	0	0
Increase Rs........	12,061	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE, AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP VARUNA, 1,276 tons, Captain T. V. Rowe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Beypore, 31st May, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP CULZEAN, 1,572 tons, Captain J. Pirnie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Dundee, 22nd March, with a cargo of 2,167 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S s. s. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain R. Macaulay, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. J. P. Massaroti, Mr. Cowasjee Dosabhoy, Mr. T. L. Carr, Mr. Ebrahim bin Sullam and three friends, and 79 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
19	Culzean..........	Pernie	Dundee, Mar 22.
	Varuna	Rowe	Beypore, May 31.
	Assiria (s).........	Boselli	Genoa, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
19	Rydal Hall(s).........	Lloyd.........	Liverpool.
	C. A. Belyea	Alexander	
	Puttialla (s).........	Macaulay	P. Gulf.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Coconada, to P. Gulf, via Kurrachee.
Steamer Travancore, to London.
Steamer Ambato, to Rangoon, Moulmein, via Malabar Coast.
Ship Reaper, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

June.			
14	City of Carthage(s)..	Barnet	Liverpool, May 11.
	Cyrene (s).........	Smith	Colombo, June 7.
15	Queen Victoria (s)..	Sangster	Colombo, June 8.
	Brodick Castle	Seward	......., Mar 13.
	Star of Devon.........	Cooke.........	London, Oct 22.

DEPARTURES.

June 15.—Steamers Almora, City of Edinburgh, Rajpootana and Precurseur. Schooner Akbar.

PASSENGERS.

Per City of Carthage.—Mr Jackson, Mr Haywood, Mr Petersen, Mr Peters, and Mr Dick.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

June.		
17	Dilharree	Bypore.

DEPARTURES.

June.		
17	Highmoor	Browse Island.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—255 bundles sheet iron, Tezpal Gopjee.
European s—400 kegs iron rose nails, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy; 30 kegs iron nails flat and 1 cask hardware, Alladin Bharmull.

FROM LONDON.

Bellona s—2 cases ball thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan; 1 case hardware, Allana A Raymon.

FROM TRIESTE.

Memfi s—7 packages medicine, other sorts, Nuthoo Mooljee.

FROM GLASGOW.

Galatea s—50 drums turpentine and 1 case paint, Tyebally Surufally and Co; 2 cases ball thead, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Assiria s—25 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Indiana—100 cwts bones, Kadurbhoy Moomunjee; 3 bales hides, Mena Moosa; 125 bale rags, Nuthoo Soonderjee; 200 bales rags, Bhimsee Nuthoo.
Rajpoot—400 cwts bones, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 169 cwts coir yarn, Ebjee Woomersee; 44 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 160 cwts cotton, Stearns, Hobart and Co; 7 bales wool and 15 bales rags, Dewjee Gowanjee.
Stockbridge—77 cwts coir yarn, Ebjee Woomersey.
Olympia—120 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Pursotum and Co; 260 cwts B horns, Woomerbhoy Chandabhoy; 350 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 24 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 246 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 121 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 205 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 183 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Travancore s—16,500 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mongolia s—18 bales skins, Khanbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR TRIESTE.

Mongolia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 250 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Sumatra s—300 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Algetha s—12 bales cotton, S L Macnaughten.

FOR HONGKONG.

Surat s—400 bales twist, Nursey Kessowjee and Co; 10 bales twist, Dadabhoy Heerajee; 80 bales twist, E L Moolchund; 27 bales twist, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy; 200 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 18th June 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah .... 29·599
Temperature of the Air......... 85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer......... 81·0
Dew Point .... 79·7
Relative humidity of Air .... ·844
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). 6·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)...... 89·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)... 80·7
General Direction of wind ....S, SE, W, SSE, SSW, SW, WSW, SSW, S.
Movement of wind in 24 hours......... 249
Fall of Rain .... 0·52
Total fall during the month .... 0·74
„ „ year .... 0·82

HIGH COURT—JUNE 20.

(Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

LONG CAUSES.

415-77—Jefferson and Payne—Mahomed Hajee Ally vs The Frere S and W Co—Macfarlane and Green.—Part heard.
718-77—Tyabjee and Sayani—Vunmallee Withuldas and another vs Hurjeewan Mohundass and others—Macfarlane, G, Ardaseer H, Muljee and B.
756-77—Shapurjee and T—Kursetjee Rustomjee C and others vs Kessowjee Jadowjee—Craigie, Lynch and O.
43-78—J C Cama—Ambabai vs Tatia Aylajee—Nanu and H.
268-77—Muljee and B—M B Barbhaya and another vs Moses Reubin P—Balkrishna and B.

EXTRAORDINARY JURISDICTION.

175-77—Macfarlane and G—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs Anundrao Damothur Senay—H Bicknell.

(Before the HON. MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

For further directions.

555-74—Janardhan and G—Sewjee Kallianjee vs C Dewjee and others—Jefferson and P.

LONG CAUSES.

758-77—Shapurjee and T—Haridass Waljee vs Dewkawahoo alias Megbai—Shamrao P.
689-77—Mr Turner—Sudanund Shricrustnajee vs Atmaram Madhowjee—Jefferson and P.
631-77—Jefferson and P—Dhunjee Mowjee and another vs Mahomedally Abdoolally—Lynch and T.
253-77—Mr Fletcher—Syed Yoosab bin, &c vs Ahmed Solliman and others—Cragie, L and O.
17-78—Prescot and W—Soonabai and another vs Merwanjee C—Muljee and B.
500-77—Craigie, Lynch and O—D M Petit and another vs M F Cama—Ardaser and H.
634-77—Ardaser and H—M F Cama vs D M Petit—Craigie, L and O.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 18.

Campbell, Major, 33rd Regt, on duty, from England.
Harris, Lieut, 11th Regt, on leave, from Poona.
Nisbett, Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, from Meerut.
Murphy, Surg, from sick leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 19.

Farmer, Surg Major, on sick leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, June 15.)

The services of Mr R H Anderson, of the Bengal Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma.

Mr E D Lockwood is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service.

Mr W King, Deputy Superintendent in the Geological Survey, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Mr F R Mallet, Assistant of the 2nd grade in the Geological Survey, is granted privilege leave of absence for 2 months and 29 days.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain R G E Dalrymple, Asst Cantonment Magistrate, Morar, to be a Justice of the Peace for the whole of British India.

Captain F A Wilson, late tutor to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, is graded as a Supernumerary Political Agent of the 3rd class.

Mr J D Gordon, C S I, guardian to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Mysore and Coorg.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe:—
Colonel H B Stevens, Bengal Infantry, private affairs, for two years.
Lieut Col B Williams, C I E, R E, Director of State Railways, Central System, private affairs, for eighteen months.
Captain H M Mackenzie, R A, Superintendent Gun Carriage Factory at Fatehgarh, medical certificate, for six months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr G R Smith, probationary Accountant, 3rd grade, Rajputana State Railway, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr F Hutchinson, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is granted 3 months' privilege leave.

Lieut E Raban, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam.

Mr H Vacher, Executive Engineer, 4th grade, temporarily employed on the Dhond and Munmad Railway, is transferred to the Central System of State Railways.

Mr W G Bayly, Deputy Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is promoted to Examiner, 3rd class, 2nd grade (temporary rank).

Mr J Hogan, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, temporarily employed on famine relief works in Mysore, is re-transferred to the Military Works Branch.

Mr J A Briggs, Assistant Superintendent Telegraphs, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 3rd grade.

The following promotions are ordered in the Railway Branch :—

PERMANENT.

To Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, Major J G Lindsay, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.
To Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade, Mr W H Parker, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (on furlough); Mr R T Mallet, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade); Mr H Lambert, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade).

TEMPORARY.

To Superintending Engineer, 1st grade, Lieut.-Colonel Bonus, R E, Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade.
To Superintending Engineer, 2nd grade, Major LeMessurier, R E, Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade; Mr R T Mallet, Executive Engineer, 1st grade (temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade); Mr W H Parker, Superintending Engineer, 3rd grade.

HONORS AND REWARDS.

It is hereby announced that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the date specified :—

1. Colonel Ernest Augustus Belford Travers, Madras Staff Corps, from the 6th February 1878, in room of Major-General W. Vine, Madras Cavalry, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. The following are Col. Travers' War Services :

Colonel Travers served with the expedition to China, 1842; was present at the capture of Woosung, 16th June; Shanghae, 19th June; was wounded slightly at the escalade and capture of Chingkeang-foo on 21st July 1842. Served in the second Burmese War, 1852-53 as Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Steel, C.B.; was present at the relief of Pegu, 14th December 1852; mentioned in General Godwin's despatch (*vide* Governor General's Order, 4th January 1853), at the affairs of Kulle and Mootsagamoo on the 17th and 18th of the same month; accompanied the Martaban Expeditionary Force to Tonghoo; was present at Gongahand minor affairs; mentioned in despatch (*vide* Governor General's Order, 21st March 1853)—(Medal for China), (Medal for Burmah, with clasp for Pegu).

2. Colonel Andrew Cooke McMaster, Madras Staff Corps, from the 8th February 1878, in room of Colonel F. Mardall, Madras Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance. The following are Col. McMaster's War Services :

Colonel McMaster was employed in the rebellion in Golcondah and Darcondah, in the Golcondah Zemindary in 1847 and in Bengal with the Saugor Field Division from relief of Kirwee till close of the campaign (Medal).

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-30 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamer after 3-30 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi, to the United Kingdom, or Union countries served through the United Kingdom, are as follows :—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 6.
Each Newspaper per 4 ounces—annas 2.
Each Pattern Packet or Printed Papers, per two ounces, 2½ annas.

Covers not marked for any particular route will, as a general rule, be sent by the route which stands first on the Schedule except where there is quicker despatch by some other route of where the first route may require the compulsory prepayment of a higher rate of postage than has been prepaid or where the amount of postage paid may leave no doubt as to the route intended.

The postage chargeable per ½ oz. on letters sent to the Union countries mentioned below is as follows :—
Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, Spain, United States of America, France, Greece, Italy, Luxemburg, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Turkey, Russia, Servia, Sweden, Switzerland .... As. 6

TO CALCUTTA FROM BOMBAY.

Touching at the several Coast Stations.

Mails to Calcutta, and for the several Coast Stations below Carwar per B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers, are despatched from Bombay every Saturday.

Registered and ordinary Letters, as well as Book and Sample Packets and Parcels, can be posted up to 1 P.M. at the G. P. O. and late fee letters up to 2 P.M. on the day of departure of the Steamer, as above shown.

The latest hour for posting at Branch Post Offices is 10-30 A.M.

CALENDAR FOR JUNE, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter......................... 23rd, 0h. 6·3m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 20	Corpus Christi.	5 25	6 37	2 30 m 2 59 a	8 29 m 8 21 a
Fri. 21	......	5 25	6 38	3 14 m 3 36 a	9 11 m 10 4 a
Sat. 22	......	5 25	6 38	4 4 m 4 18 a	9 56 m 10 54 a
Sun. 23	1st Sunday after Trinity	5 26	6 38	5 4 m 5 1 a	10 52 m 11 47 a
Mon. 24	St. John the Baptist.	5 26	6 38	6 17 m 5 52 a	11 59 m 0 39 a
Tues. 25	English Mail expected.	5 26	6 38	7 28 m 6 50 a	1 11 a ....
Wed. 26	......	5 27	6 39	8 37 m 7 51 a	1 36 m 2 24 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—HAWKEN—May 23rd, at Saint Nichola Church, Brighton, by the Rev. Denwood Harrison, Robert Alexander, of Saint Pancras, London, to Elizabeth (Lilla) Hawken, of Preston, Brighton.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOYES—June 12th, at Murree, the wife of Major W. J. Boyes, D. A. A.-Genl., of a son.
COMBE—June 13th, at Rawal Pindi, the wife of Captain Boyce Combe, 10th Royal Hussars, of a son.
FULTON—June 15th, at Bangalore, the wife of Colonel G. A. Fulton, 36th Madras N. I., of a daughter.
MILLS—June 11th, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of J. M. C. Mills, of a daughter.
PRICE—June 1st, at Bangalore, the wife of Captain R. Locke Price, prematurely of a daughter (still-born).

DEATHS.

CARTER—June 13th, at Calcutta, Sarah Elizabeth, relict of the late John Longstaff Carter, of Farnham, Surrey, England, aged 72 years.
HAND—June 10th, at Rae Bareli, of bronchitis, Ernest Reginald, aged 9 months and 25 days, son of Mr. James E. Hand.
JOHNSON—June 15th, at Bangalore, Charles Bayley, youngest son of Lieut-Colonel W. R. Johnson, M. S. C., aged 1 year.
MACONACHIE—June 9th, at Mussoorie, Arthur Bertram, son of Robert and Dora Maconachie, aged 13 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.

IN one of his most amusing essays Mark Twain describes how he was once on board an Atlantic steamer, every one of the crew of which seemed to be to him a captain. He went up to the bo's'n and asked if it would be possible to throw a brick about this 'ere ship without hitting a captain, and the reply came prompt that it was not, because he might hit the captain of the watch. Bombay seems to be afflicted not with captains, but with fakeers. Apparently no improvement can be attempted in the city without a fakeer or a fakeer's ghost springing up in the way. The inevitable fakeer is here, there, and everywhere. Dressed in spangles he would make an astounding harlequin as to appearance but an admirable one as to ubiquity. The Municipality wants to get the entire charge of the Victoria Gardens, which belongs to it by every legal right, but a fakeer who has squatted down somewhere and built himself, partly for commercial purposes and partly for religious purposes, a shrine or something of that kind, raises his gaunt form and objects, and the baffled but unfortunate Municipality retires before the apparition, which squats again as comfortably as before, and, when it retires itself to a better world, leaves the public property it has annexed as a heritage to some other fakeer. The G. I. P. Railway Company having acquired from Government a large space of ground, wish to build a handsome station upon it, but up jumps a fakeer's ghost and warns them that they had better not or it and its worshippers will be deeply offended. Really some vigorous means must be taken to exorcise the fakeers, otherwise we do not see how any large public undertaking here is ever to be brought to a satisfactory end. The Bombay fakeer beats Figaro in his omnipresent abilities, and at present, to a disturbed imagination, it might not seem very improbable that he may yet take a guitar and parade throughout our streets meddling with everybody's business. Poor Sinbad the Sailor, who got the Old Man of the Sea on his back, could scarcely have been more unfortunate than this city saddled as it is with fakeers. Let our readers consider in good time what Bombay would be if it were converted into a Paradise of fakeers. Our finest buildings, our best bungalows, our fairest scenes, would all be in the possession of people remarkable for dirt, uncombed and matted hair, and scarcity of clothing. The prospect is decidedly disagreeable. It would be a repetition of the scene

> "Where every prospect pleases
> And only man is vile."

Speaking seriously, we think it is high time that firm measures were taken with those persons who, under the plea of carrying out the observance of Mahomedan religious performances, are persisting in occupying property to which they have no right. We have every respect for the religions of the native community, but we cannot appreciate these religions being converted into Land Acquisition Acts, and we have an uneasy suspicion that religion has really nothing to do with the matter, and that the insufferable pretensions of the fakeers to make their convenience the paramount consideration in Bombay are promoted by remarkably shrewd men of the world who are anxious to raise their credit with their co-religionists by showing what influence they possess with great English officials. Some of the native members of the Municipality profess the greatest anxiety not to meddle with the fakeer's building which has been illegally injected into the Victoria Gardens, but in doing so they ignore the rights of the whole community. If a Christian missionary, instead of standing out in the open air to propagate his religion, were to build a church on public ground, we can well imagine what a howl there would be, and how quickly the missionary would be compelled to take up his church and walk—perhaps he might even have a bitter suit instituted against him for illegal encroachments. What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander, and what would be right in the case of a Christian missionary ought to be equally right in that of a Mahomedan fakeer.

The circumstances of the case are clear enough. Through the carelessness of the Municipal authorities a fakeer was allowed several years ago not only to take up his abode in the gardens but to build a mosque there, and the existence of this building was made the excuse for a number of people, more or less reputable, continually parading the grounds. When the encroachment was discovered, of course the Municipality was very indignant, but the Corporation thought it better to make the best of the situation and to compromise with the fakeer. An agreement was accordingly drawn up between the Corporation and the fakeer in which it was stipulated "that in consideration of his being permitted to remain in peaceable and undisturbed possession of the ground on which the tank, mosque, and other buildings are situated, the fakeer should pay the yearly rent of one rupee to the Corporation and enclose the ground with a wall six feet high with a door which was to form the only entrance to the ground and to open upon the main road." If he failed to agree to these singularly lenient terms, he was to be liable to ejectment at any time and could not claim compensation for the buildings he had erected at his own expense. The argeement was never signed by the fakeer, but it was generally understood that Mr. Cummoo Sulliman and Mr. Mahomed Ali Rogay, who were his warm supporters in the Corporation, would see that the stipulations were adhered to. This they have not done, and the mosque and its fakeer, with all their objectionable associations, have been left with free access to the Victoria Gardens, of which they have indeed made a thoroughfare. That this was a most unsatisfactory state of affairs may be gathered from the remark made the other day by Mr. Grant, the Municipal Commissioner, that the fakeer's grounds were a positive nuisance, as Mussulmans of the very lowest class were in the habit of assembling there, having dinners, and behaving in a very disorderly manner. Recently the fakeer died, and his friends actually attempted to bury him in the gardens, where a shrine would probably have been built over him, and pilgrims would be induced to visit it from far and near—which would have given the pleasant walks and the pretty flower beds of our principal public place of recreation a pleasant time of it. The Municipal Commissioner thought the death a good opportunity for asserting the rights of the Municipality; but strange to say, when he brought up the subject before the Town Council and pointed out that not one of the original stipulations regarding the annexed ground had been carried out by the fakeer or his admirers, and that the rights of the Municipality were perfectly clear, several prudent gentlemen deprecated interference on the ground that the feelings of the Mahomedan community might be hurt. Certainly, for one thing, a large number of Mussulmans would be deprived of a pleasant place to celebrate their orgies, and a few might even feel a religious pang or two; but we think that these matters would not have been considered of much account if the fakeer had appropriated any of the private property of the members of the Town Council who supported his proceedings. Some people are wonderfully squeamish about other folks' feelings when their own interests do not happen to be concerned, and we fancy the community must have felt, on reading the speeches of the fakeer's apologists, that they stood very much in the same position as the man who, after his watch had been stolen and the thief was caught, was appealed to by a disinterested bystander to let the poor fellow keep it as he had a large family. The discussion on the question was deferred, and at Tuesday's meeting the Town Council took the extremely cautious step of resolving to call for counsel's opinion as to the legal rights of the fakeer's successors—that is, the gentlemen who continue to make a livelihood out of the ground he originally appropriated.

The deference paid to the claims set up by the co-religionists of the Victoria Gardens fakeer may possibly have been the direct inducement to four thousand other Mahomedans to get up a petition to Government praying that the G. I. P. Railway Company may not be permitted to build upon certain lands on the site for the new station at Boree Bunder. The *Government Gazette* of the 30th May authorized the Company to take up, for public purposes, a piece of land measuring about 311 square yards containing "the tomb and durga of Bawa Bismilla and the tomb of Gaibausha." The memorialists believe that this land was the endowed property of Bismilla, and they "understand" that Bismilla's tomb has been in its present situation for the last 200 years "or thereabouts"—rather a wide assertion of rights. They say that they have been in the habit of visiting the durga and tomb for the purpose of saying prayers and performing ceremonies—such as sending their children there after small-pox, vaccination, circumcision, "and such other dangerous maladies!" They submit that the removal of these holy places would seriously injure the feelings of the Mahomedan community in general, and that "the religious rights of a community cannot be interfered with solely for the purpose of facilitating public convenience." Another cogent reason given by the memorialists to prevent the lands of Bismilla to be built upon is that the majority of the visitors to the durga believe that if either his tomb or Gaibausha's is removed some serious calamity will befal the city. If these people have any title to show for the lands, they might have a case, but it is evident from the vague language they use that they possess nothing of the kind; and in all probability the fact is that Bismilla and Gaibausha squatted down on the lands fifty or sixty years ago just as the fakeer in the Victoria Gardens did and that nobody took the trouble to disturb them. We do not suppose that Government will be influenced by the childish and superstitious arguments of the memorialists from asserting its right to recover ground illegally taken possession of by Mahomedan religious fanatics. It may, we think, risk with equanimity the responsibility of any calamity with which Providence may visit the city if the tombs of the fakeers are removed elsewhere; and it is necessary, at all events, that Government should show a bold front against the assumption that lands which have been unlawfully usurped, and used afterwards for superstitious or religious purposes, are ever afterwards alienated from it and cannot be utilised for any public improvement no matter how urgent the necessity for that improvement may be. Once let such an idea be countenanced and we shall be having wild fakeers rising from their tombs all over the city, like Oriental editions of Meg Merrilees, and protesting against being disturbed for public improvements or anything else; and it may be that a profitable trade for the acquisition of new lands for nothing may be started by which a large number of new saints will be "planted" and entombed on public property, which will ever afterwards be irrecoverable by the victimised community.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 31.

THE last few days have witnessed the most extraordinary mania for the purchase of Egyptian securities, a mania by which Turkish, Russian, and Hungarian also, partially profited. The news of all difficulties having been so far smoothed away as to permit of a Congress assembling at an early date sent in buyers to the Stock Exchange and to all the Bourses, but the special reasons for a rise in Egyptian stocks were peculiar to themselves. The Commission of Enquiry which has been sitting for some time, and of which Mr. Rivers Wilson is the most influential member, has elaborated certain improvements and retrenchments which, it is hoped, will add greatly to the net revenues of the country; how much we do not yet know, although it is vaguely estimated at any sum between a million and three millions sterling. But this reform, great as it undoubtedly would be, falls far short of the marvellous transformation of everything Egyptian which the brilliant imagination of speculators here has accomplished. Not content with the story that great improvements and economies are to be effected, the further rumour was started a day or two since that the entire revenues of Egypt are to be *farmed* by the Rothschilds as the head of a powerful financial group; and the authority for this statement was said to be the Khedive's son, who is now here. In this shape the rumour, of course, was absurd. Neither Rothschild, nor any number of financiers, could or would "farm" the revenue in the strict sense of the word. The practice is a vicious one, and will soon be discarded in Turkey, where it has lingered longest, so it will not be introduced in Egypt. Nor would the Rothschilds embark in an enterprise requiring them to appoint an army of tax collectors, and assume the responsibility of ten millions sterling a year. But something is certainly in preparation, and to all appearance they will have a hand in it. I know that they have not only been buying Egyptian stocks lately, but that they have advised others, including even West-End tradesmen, to buy them; and this last strikes me as peculiarly significant, for the Rothschilds are constitutionally cautious, and would never, as a rule, advise any one as to a purchase of stocks. They must, therefore, either have private information of a favourable kind, or they must know that their own personal control over the financial fate of Egypt will be exerted in a practical way. They may well feel that they could not do better than put some of their superfluous wealth in Egyptian securities, for it is now becoming increasingly apparent that Egypt, happen what may to the East generally, will be carefully looked after by England and France, specially the former. It will not be annexed, or turned into a British *colony*, but it will become something very like a British *dependency*, in so far as that change can be brought about without our assuming any responsibility for the Government of Egypt. The Khedive will be told that his rule and dynasty are safe from cabals within and from enemies without, but only on the understanding that he governs wisely and economically, treats his subjects with reasonable consideration, and keeps all his engagements to his creditors. To say this to him is quite sufficient for the present, since he is, as pointed out in a previous letter, really frightened by the talk about annexation and the bugbear held out to him of old Halim Pasha, his uncle. A few more Anglo-Indian administrators will help him in the task of regenerating the country, and thereby improving his own position, and then English capital will flow in like a mighty stream and overspread the country downwards to the Equator. There is thus a great future for Egypt, and the Khedive, I understand, recognises this as well as the consequent expansion of his own responsibilities; the only novelty in the position is that he has now got an intelligible hint that if he fails to perform his part rightly, some one else will do it for him.

The rise in Egyptian Unified stock during the last month has been from 30 to 45—that is, quite 50 per cent. If half what is said of the expected reforms be true, this price is still low, for it yields 6 per cent. interest, which, if it were to rise to 60, would mean 10 per cent. to an investor. The other Egyptian loans have also risen, though not quite in the same proportion, as the original disparity between them and their nominal values was not so great.

The Lancashire quarrel still rages with unqualified fury, the employers being firm, and the men sullenly, or rather fiercely, obstinate. How, indeed, can they well be otherwise when they are told by their leaders and believe that trade need not be bad, that the competition of foreigners is only a bugbear of the masters in order to screw more work out of the artisans for less wages, and that the masters are living in luxury on the enormous accumulation of past profits? The operatives never seem to be aware of the astounding contradiction between the alleged fact of good trade, and the actual fact that millowners will rather see their factories standing idle and their machinery going to ruin than not have the 10 per cent. reduction of wages on which they say they are bent. As for competition by foreign manufacturers it is satisfactory to know that light is gradually breaking in upon the darkness in which the operatives have long allowed themselves to be shrouded. For this we have to thank the press, which fortunately Trades Unionists cannot muzzle, and by its means, if any, the struggle will be brought to a close. The journals are for once singularly unanimous in saying that the masters are right and in advising the men to give in. One of them on Tuesday called attention to the statement that Indian manufacturers had sent over orders to Liverpool for American cotton, and asked the operatives how they would relish the novelty of English capital being removed from Lancashire and invested in India, where the labour difficulty would never arise and where there was a constant market? This remonstrance appears in a leading London daily. A further sign of improved tone may be noted in Mr. Samuel Morley's warning just uttered with respect to the action of the Trades Unions in interfering between master and man. Mr. Morley is a Gladstonian Radical, and in that capacity was a toady of the "intelligent," the "independent," the "industrious" working men so long as it was possible to say anything in their favour; but of late the condition of things has become too serious for such trifling, and he has been driven to speak out. He now tells the working men that Trades Unions have done serious harm in causing and keeping up estrangement between employers and operatives; that they make it a business to prevent the growth of any feeling of confidence; and that while a condition of things so unnatural as this influence implies is in force, he sees no chance of harmonious industrial arrangements. This only means that capitalists of every shade of opinion at last see that if English industry is to stand its ground against the foreign competition which waxes ever hotter and hotter the action of Trades Unions must either be entirely put an end to, and such organisations cease to exist, or else must be so restricted and tied down as to be powerless for either good or evil. There is no chance of either result being attained for years to come; and meanwhile what is to become of British industry thus wounded in the house of its friends? To Mr. Morley's timid denunciation of an evil which he must know should be attacked in much stronger language, let me add this instructive fact, that the American cotton manufacturers are still reducing the wages of their hands, and, what is more, are meeting with no resistance in this course. Explain it how we may, the fact remains that in the Republican United States the cost of production can be reduced at the expense of the working men to whatever extent the requirements of the markets may claim, while in England the men have power enough to hamper the masters so much that the latter can practically do nothing, although they see the markets slipping out of their hands until it is too late to recover lost ground.

The Council Bills on Wednesday went a trifle better than last week; that is, while on the previous occasion tenders at 1-8¾ received no less than 90 per cent. and above in full, this week only 60 per cent. was allotted at 1-8¾. Silver is also a shade higher. The new Indian loan of £2,500,000 is mentioned as one cause of this recovery in the exchange; but I cannot learn to a certainty that any of the banks here are going to subscribe for these Treasury bills, and thus that remittances to India will be more wanted. Silver has advanced in price, partly through the action of the United States Government which, although the silver "scare" affecting American securities has now passed away, is still, it must be borne in mind, coining silver dollars steadily in accordance with the provisions of the Bland Bill. There have been no further shipments of silver hence to New York, but on the other hand the arrivals from that side are very meagre, which comes to much the same thing in its effect on this market. On the whole, the present state of silver points to firmness. In additinn to other influences affecting specie movements to or from the United States, I should mention that the shipments of grain by Americans to this country have been on so large a scale as to completely turn the exchanges in their favour, and gold has already been despatched hence in consequence. This of itself would encourage shipments of silver also, and if the mints could use it some would undoubtedly be sent; but the mints work very slowly, and the Secretary of the Treasury does not want to hurry them; so meanwhile none is required from our store.

The American grain shipments to which I have alluded are important enough to claim separate notice. They are on such a scale as to threaten Mark Lane with utter collapse—a very good thing for the consumer, but a terrible business for the farmer and the corn merchant. Counting upon war between England and Russia, the Americans planted an enormous breadth of wheat last autumn and the harvest is turning out exceptionally well. They have no other market for the prodigious surplus but England, and to us it will come, whatever the price. I am told that at the Baltic Coffee House, where panic reigned supreme on Tuesday last, it was calculated that American wheat would be laid down on the quays here in the course of the summer at 30s. a quarter; a price which means ruin to the home agriculturist. The Baltic gentlemen, however, are chiefly concerned about themselves, as they know that, if prices fall much lower than they now are, failures will be numerous. The British farmer's plight is most peculiar. The weather is so rainy and cold that he can hardly now have anything like an average crop, but the enhanced price which in ordinary cases would partially compensate for this deficiency will this year fail him should the markets, as is expected, be swamped by an inundation of American wheat. His only chance is that, as once before happened, the American railways may be greedy enough to raise their tariff of rates, and so apply a natural check to the flood which would otherwise carry all before it. I sincerely hope that circumstances have prevented the Indian houses from shipping much wheat. It could hardly now come to any other than a very bad market. I am told that 240,000 quarters of wheat were shipped last week at New York alone for the Mersey and the Clyde. To understand all that this implies bear in mind that 240,000 quarters a week all the year round would supply the entire consumption of the United Kingdom.

The Liverpool East India wool sales which closed on Saturday last went off but slowly. Of 16,368 bales offered 14,279 bales were sold, at prices ranging ¼ to ½ below those of the previous sales. Prices are now on a par with the low 1869 level.

The Peninsular and Oriental Company's half yearly report has been issued in anticipation of the meeting on Tuesday next, the 4th June. It is not very favourable, the directors expressing their regret that the receipts during the first six months of the present year have receded to the extent of £102,000 as compared with the corresponding period. This "sudden and unfortunate fluctuation in the revenue" is explained by the prolonged tension in the political situation which has "thoroughly upset business," and this, together with short crops, has "brought down freights lower than they have ever been since the opening of the Suez Canal." Steamers, they point out, have been laid up temporarily at Calcutta because they could not load full cargoes homewards at even 20s. a ton. The Company's receipts are at present at the rate of £200,000 per annum less than last year. A dividend at the rate of 3¼ per cent. per annum is recommended for the half year. The debenture debt which was £414,500 at the date of last report will be further reduced during the current year, so that at its close the total outstanding will hardly exceed £250,000. With respect to the fleet, it is stated that the Kaisar-i-Hind was launched on the 4th of this month and will be ready for service in July, that new boilers have been contracted for with Messrs. Caird & Co. to be supplied to the Pekin and Peshawur; and that it is intended during the next six months to lay up the Indus to receive new engines and the Khedive new boilers. The report says that the directors "expect almost daily to be called upon to tender for a new mail service."

COLLAPSE OF THE RELAPSING FEVER AGITATION.

WE mentioned yesterday that H. E. the Governor had requested Mr. Gibbs to make further inquiries as to the alleged prevalence of an epidemic of relapsing fever in Bombay; and yesterday morning the Municipal Commissioner, the Health Officer, the Chairman of the Corporation, and the Chairman of the Town Council met Mr. Gibbs by appointment to give him all the information at their command on the subject. It will be remembered that Dr. Blaney originally started the scare about relapsing fever, and that more than a year ago he publicly declared the fever to be contagious, and staked his medical reputation on the correctness of this statement. Yesterday, however, on being asked by Mr. Gibbs the plain question if he considered, after fifteen months' experience, that the fever was contagious, he stammered out a reply that the evidence was not complete. Comment is unnecessary. If the fever had been contagious, all doubts on the subject could have been cleared up long ago. The question of the exact characteristics of the fever is one on which medical men may continue to exercise their ingenuity; but the present state of the health of Bombay certainly does not justify the expenditure of large sums of money in establishing a hospital to rehabilitate the medical reputation of Dr. Blaney. We believe that a native gentleman has generously offered to give a house to be used as a hospital; but before this gift is accepted some clearer case than has yet been shown to exist should be made out to justify the Corporation in imposing a new burden of this kind on the ratepayers. Philanthropy is very well in its way, but when it takes the shape of impulsive appeals to the Municipality to found hospitals, poor houses, and we know not what besides, on the strength of a sentimental longing to do good, rather than of an accurate calculation of the wants of the town and the means of meeting them, it becomes a public nuisance.

ACCUMULATED PRIVILEGE LEAVE TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

THE following Military letter from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is published for general information :—

INDIA OFFICE, London, 9th May 1878.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have received and considered in Council your Military letter, No. 57, dated the 1st March 1878, forwarding a letter from the Adjutant General in India, conveying the recommendation of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, that officers in military employ be allowed to accumulate their privilege leave to three months after 33 months' duty, in view to their visiting Europe, as now allowed to officers in civil employ.

2. As the measure is recommended by your Government, and on the understanding that it will not involve, directly or indirectly, any additional expenditure, I am willing to sanction it on the terms proposed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, viz., that to claim the privilege in each case it shall be necessary for an officer to show that he has had no privilege leave for 33 months, and that he has made satisfactory arrangements for the performance of his duties during his absence, at no additional cost to the State.

3. As it will not be necessary for the officer during such absence, to report himself to the India Office, it will be incumbent on him to keep his departmental superiors in India acquainted with his address.—I have, &c.,

CRANBROOK.

THE MICROPHONE.—Of all modern inventions calculated to drive a man to an early grave, or to make him mad, I should say the microphone was the most efficient. Just fancy the shocks to one's nerves likely to be inflicted by careless handling of an instrument, that makes the steps of a fly sound like the galloping of a horse, and a fly's breathing like the neighing of a war-horse. Suppose I have my microphone ready for use at my side and casually drop my spectacles on the sounding board. Why the listener at the other end, if the volume of sound is developed in proportion to the tread of the fly, would hear an explosion to which the concentrated noise of a dozen clap of thunder would be a trifle. It would soon come to be used as an instrument by expectant heirs to frighten elderly maiden aunts from whom they had expectations into a premature grave, and unless carefully kept out of the reach of the children, would be a terror in every household. I can, however, see one use to which it will probably be speedily adopted, which is as the foundation for a screaming farce of the old Adelphi.—*Weekly Englishman.*

THE KHOJA MOHLA MURDER CASE.

THE hearing of this case was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate.

Dr. Antonio Manoel DeSouza deposed—I am a medical practitioner and a Licentiate of Medicine of the University of Bombay, and live at Khoja Mohla. On the 12th instant I was called to see the deceased. When I arrived, I found he had fainted, and was sinking. I prescribed stimulants and he came round, when I asked him who stabbed him, and he answered, "I am stabbed." I repeated the question, when he said "one Killoo." I then proceeded to examine his body, and applied ice to his wounds. The deceased complained of extreme pain in the stomach. He tried to get up and said, "I am dying." I applied bandages with the assistance of Dr. DeGama. I advised the deceased's relations to remove him to hospital. The deceased was fully conscious at that time.

John Accacio DeGama deposed—I am a Licentiate of Medicine of the Bombay University, and live in Khoja Street. On the 12th instant I was called to attend Hussanbhoy, the deceased. I found him lying on a charpoy in the street. Dr. DeSouza was there attending to his wounds. Several native policemen were there, together with Mr. Inspector D'Arcy; Mr. Superintendent Mills came soon after. Mr. Mills asked the deceased who had stabbed him when he said Killoo. He was then in full possession of his senses. He chiefly complained of a severe pain in the stomach. He was alive for more than half an hour. He was then taken to hospital.

Heerabai, woman, deposed—I am a married woman. My caste custom forbids me to mention my husband's name. (Asked if her husband's name was Noora [illegible], the witness replied that it was.) I live at Khoja Mohla. On the 12th instant I heard a noise in the street at about a quarter past 2 o'clock p.m. I looked out of my window, and saw a person stabbing Hussanbhoy. He stabbed him twice with a knife. Prisoner No. 1 is the man who stabbed Hussanbhoy. I heard people say his name was Killoo. The knife now produced (clasp knife, quite new, and sharp, with a blade about 4 inches long) looks like the knife which the prisoner had. Hussanbhoy was sitting on the steps of my house when he was stabbed. I heard him say, "For God's sake leave me alone, I have committed no fault." Prisoner No. 1 said nothing. I said to him "For God's sake don't kill him, he is a good man." I saw the coolies placed on a charpoy, and attended by the doctors; afterwards he was taken away to hospital. After prisoner had stabbed the deceased two coolies approached the prisoner, who ran after them with the knife in his hand. In the meantime a policeman came when the prisoner handed over the knife to him, and said that he had stabbed the moochie. When prisoner ran after the coolies he asked them "Do you want to be killed?" I did not see anybody else stabbing the deceased.

Cross-examined by prisoner No. 1—I swear by Ali Shah that what I have now stated is true. I saw you stab the deceased.

Prisoner said he had no further questions to ask. What this witness had said was true.

Geerjee Jamajee deposed—I am a police sepoy, and do duty at Israel Mohla. On the 12th instant I was at my post. At about 2 p.m. I received certain information, when I ran to Khoja Mohla. I found prisoner No. 1 there, and Hussanbhoy. The latter was standing with his left hand on his chest. I noticed three wounds on his body, and his clothes were saturated with blood. Prisoner was standing close to Hussanbhoy. Pointing to the deceased I said to the prisoner, "What have you done?" I asked him this question because he was standing near the deceased with a knife in his hand. The prisoner said, "I have wounded him severely; do not let the people come upon me." The prisoner gave me this knife (produced), which was stained with blood. Another policeman named Syud came there, and I handed the knife to him. The deceased said nothing to me.

Cross-examined by prisoner—You gave me the knife.

Govind Essoo deposed—I am a police sepoy, No. 394 B, and do duty at Musjid Bunder. On the 12th instant, in consequence of information received, I went to Khoja Mohla. On the way there I met a police sepoy with prisoner No. 1. I went on to Khoja Mohla. I saw the deceased, Hussanbhoy, there. He was lying on a charpoy. Mr. Mills was also there, and by his orders I took Hussanbhoy to hospital. He was carried on a charpoy. I arrived at the hospital at half-past 2 o'clock p.m. I saw the prisoner at the Girgaum chowkey. I returned to the hospital, and I then found Hussanbhoy was dead.

Mr. James D'Arcy deposed—I am Inspector of Police, and in charge of Chuckla and Mandavie sections. On the 12th instant, on receiving certain information, I went to Khoja Mohla, when I saw deceased, Hussanbhoy, on a charpoy, attended by Doctors DeSouza and DeGama. Finding he was on the point of dying, I sent for the Magistrate to take Hussanbhoy's dying declaration. Mr. Mills was also there. I then went to the Musjid Bunder police chowkey, and saw prisoner No. 1 there. The knife was handed to me by police havildar No. 358 B. There was blood on prisoner No. 1's clothes. He had a pocket book containing a summons from this Court, and what purports to be a certificate from Dr. Doolittle, besides a number of papers written in Guzerathee. I took prisoner No. 1 to hospital and confronted him with the deceased, and deceased then said, "That is the man who wounded me." I was present when the deceased's dying declaration was taken, and also at the inquest, as well as the *post mortem* examination.

Cross-examined by Mr. Farran—I spoke to him in Hindustanee. The word used by deceased was *marrah*.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity—There were several of deceased's friends and relations present, who spoke to him before his depositions were taken. I did not know his son at that time; he might have been there. I recollect the deceased wishing to add something to his deposition. His friends had been speaking to him between the time of his deposition being taken and his making that request. I could not hear as I was standing by the Magistrate. Mr. Vincent, the acting Commissioner of Police, was present. He brought a man to the Magistrate and said he had found him speaking to the deceased. That was while his Worship was writing down the names of the parties whom the deceased mentioned in the subsequent deposition. The man was ordered to be taken away to chowkey, I believe, because he was telling the deceased what to say when his depositions were being taken. I did not speak to that man.

At the conclusion of the evidence for the prosecution Mr. Farran said he presumed that his Worship had made up his mind, on the evidence before him, to commit the first prisoner for trial at the Sessions, but he asked if his Worship considered that there had been a *prima facie* case made out against the third prisoner, for whom he appeared.

Mr. Hearn said it was scarcely within his province to withdraw the charge of abetment, and he should like to consult with the Advocate General.

Mr. Farran said he did not apply to the prosecution to withdraw, but asked his Worship to say that there was no *prima facie* case made out against his client, the third prisoner. Of course, if his Worship was of opinion that there was no *prima facie* case made out against the prisoner, he should be immediately discharged. He did not think there ever was a case in which less evidence was brought forward in support of a charge than in that against his client, and whatever evidence there was had been entirely done away with by the evidence of the witnesses who had been examined orally before the Court. There were two witnesses who actually saw this murder committed, and whose evidence was given apparently with the utmost truth and candour, and they positively declared that from the time that the deceased was stabbed by Killo Kuttoo until he was placed on the charpoy, at any rate on the steps, they never took their eyes off him, and they saw no one strike him except one man, that man being the first prisoner. The only evidence that was set against this was, not the evidence of the unfortunate dying man, which would have been worth something, but the evidence of some bystander—who did not come forward now to substantiate it—who suggested to the deceased that he should make some further statements to the Magistrate.

His Worship did not think the case of the prisoners charged with abetment would be prejudiced if it was adjourned till next day to admit of Mr. Hearn conferring with the Advocate General, and that course was agreed to.

Killoo Kuttoo, the first prisoner, was asked if he had anything to say why he should not be committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Sessions on the charge of murder.

The prisoner said—The party of Hussanbhoy, the deceased, who are Punjabees, were on hostile terms with me, because I used to go to the Moomuns' musjid to offer up my prayers. On several occasions I was called to the Jumat Khana. Hussanbhoy and his party there told me to call Aga Allah and Ali Shah Nubbee. In the Jumat Khana, those people do not offer up their prayers, and whenever any one offers up his prayers there, they abuse him in abusive language towards him. An instance of this kind occurred at Kurrachee. On one occasion the Punjabees assaulted me. I was dragged before a Magistrate and fined Rs. 50. On the 6th instant I was again assaulted by Hussanbhoy, [illegible] Punjabees. I complained about it to a police sepoy. He said that the parties had not [illegible] my complaint. [illegible] I then went to report the matter to Mr. Vincent, and I went and saw Mr. Mills. [illegible] A false charge was preferred against me [illegible] summons. I went and saw Mr. Mills. [illegible] who said to me—"Both of you have faults, get away." It was on the morning of the 12th inst. that summons was served on me. I intended to leave Bombay, and wanted to go to Zanzibar, or some other place, as I was afraid of the party of Hussanbhoy. On several occasions I begged of Hussanbhoy not to annoy me, but to call his party to account; but no one paid any attention to my entreaties. I also left the street in which I used to live. Before, on account of these people. I asked them to allow me to leave their Jamat, but they did not allow me and therefore I killed Hussanbhoy. I went to Hussanbhoy's house to pray, and he snatched his hat [illegible] my turban before his party, and reprimanded him not to subject me to any annoyance. He said to me to let the other Khojahs do, he said even if I ask him to [illegible]. I will not call Aga Allah and Ali Shah Nubbee. They did not listen to my complaint; that is all I have to say.

The prisoner, Killoo Kuttoo, was then formally committed for trial at the forthcoming Sessions, and the case against the other prisoners was postponed till half past [illegible] o'clock this morning.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE CONGRESS PROCEEDINGS.

BERLIN, JUNE 18.

An active interchange of views upon the difficult points of the San Stefano Treaty is proceeding between the Plenipotentiaries, in order to facilitate their discussion at the Congress.

The strictest secrecy is maintained by the Plenipotentiaries.

Congress sat for two hours on Monday, and the next sitting will take place to-morrow.

THE CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The physicians in attendance on the Emperor William have issued a statement respecting His Majesty's present condition. The arms of the patient are described as helpless, and his recovery will be both painful and protracted.

THE ASSERTED MOVE OF THE RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 18.

The Russian Headquarters still remain at San Stefano; the report of their removal was caused by the movement of Russian troops in consequence of a false impression that the Turks were threatening an attack on the Russian positions.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, JUNE 18.

The Empress of Russia is recovering from her late illness.

REVIEW OF INDIAN CAVALRY AT MALTA.

MALTA, JUNE 18.

H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has held a special inspection of the Indian Cavalry here, and expressed himself highly gratified with their appearance.

THE LANCASHIRE STRIKE.

LONDON, JUNE 19.

The strike in Lancashire has ended, the operatives having accepted the masters' terms, viz. a 10 per cent. reduction.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS ACT.

Mr. Gladstone has presented the Poona petition against the Vernacular Press Act to Parliament, and notwithstanding the inaccuracies in drafting, the petition has been accepted.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18.

The Agricultural Bureau's monthly report states that the condition of the cotton crop has improved, and that the average of Cotton States is 99 per cent. The season is 10 days earlier, and there are few insects.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The heavy Bombay Mails of 20th ult. arrived at Southampton to-day per P. & O. Steamer Venetia.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

ADEN, JUNE 19.

The s. s. Khiva, with the outward English Mails of the 7th instant, left here for Bombay at 11 a. m. this morning.

The s. s. Australia, for Galle and Calcutta, sailed at 1 p.m. to-day.

LONDON, JUNE 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.

Fair Dhollera	5 1-16d.

The Manchester Market has been firm, but higher prices asked seriously checks business.

7 lbs. Shirtings	6
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s. Mule Twist	0-9½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-8⅜
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	80¼
4½ per cent. do.	80¼
5½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	95¼
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	112¼
Bar Silver	53½

Arrival.—Sicily.

STEAMER REPORTS.

MADRAS, JUNE 19, 10-52 A. M.

Following from Hongkong:—Manila Mail from Amoy, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JUNE 19.

CANNANORE, 5-45 p.m.—Weather wet and squally; wind S. W.; thermometer, max 78, min. 73, W. B. 78; barometer 29·74. Fall of rain 4 inches 98 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather overcast; wind S.W. 6; thermometer 83 5; barometer 29·800. Fall of rain 1 inch 24 cents.

MANGALORE, 4 p. m.—Weather rainy; wind S.E., S.W. Fall of rain 2 inches 84 cents.

TUTICORIN, 2-40 p.m.—Weather fair; wind W.; thermometer 92; barometer 29·80.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear; wind W. S. W. light; thermometer 90. Fall of rain 91 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	......	1s. 8 13-32d.	per Rupee
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8⅜d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8⅝ to 21-32d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 8 11-16d.	,,

WE regret to hear of the death, on Tuesday night, at Poona, of Lieut.-Colonel T. H. Turner, Examiner Pay Department. The immediate cause of death was aneurism of the heart. We also regret to announce the death at Deoli, on Friday last, of Captain Hamilton, of the 4th Bengal Cavalry. Captain Hamilton was Brigade Major at the Imperial Assemblage Camp, and has more recently been employed on famine relief duties in Madras. The death is also reported on Saturday last, at Perambore, of Lieutenant Colonel Charles James Godfrey, officiating second in command 10th Regiment N. I.

THE hearing of the Khoja Mohla murder case was continued before the Acting Presidency Magistrate at the Fort Police Court yesterday, when the prisoner Killoo Kuttoo was formally committed for trial at the Sessions. The hearing of the charge of abetment against the other prisoners was postponed till this morning, in order that the Crown Prosecutor might consult with the Advocate General as to the propriety of withdrawing it.

WE have received a telegram from Deolalee reporting that the monsoon burst there on Tuesday evening, and that heavy rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, fell yesterday.

THERE is a curious picture in the last number of the *Illustrated London News*. It is entitled the "Vinery of Maracuja, at Emboma." Several gentlemen are sitting in an avenue, and the grapes hanging above them are considerably larger than their heads. Emboma must be a fine place for grapes.

WE hear, says the *Madras Times*, that the case to which allusion was recently made in these columns, and in which Captain Maclaverty, Superintendent in the Powder Factory, Madras, was said to be concerned, has been decided by the Commander-in-Chief against that officer, a defaulter's sheet put in by him against an artificer, which formed the *gravamen* of the case, having been ordered by His Excellency to be cancelled, and his proceedings in connection therewith declared irregular.

ON Friday last, a savage assault was committed at Bareily on the person of Mr. W. Tyrrell, the Sessions Judge. A native attacked him with a *lattee* as he was returning from a lawn-tennis party in the afternoon. He succeeded in defending his head, and merely sustained some severe bruises about the body.

AT Tinnevelly, on the morning of the 6th instant, about a quarter of an hour before the mail train started, a great flight of locusts made their appearance, apparently rising from the fields north-west of the railway station, and in a few minutes they covered the railway yard. The driver of the train was scarcely able to see the railway level crossing gate through the cloud of locusts. They were seen in dense crowds during the whole day, alighting on the fields, in all directions. About half past five in the evening they took their flight towards the east. They were from 3 to 4 inches in length.

WE published the other day a true story of a proposition made to the Indian Government by a gentleman from Chelmsford as to how cobras might be extirpated. The idea may have come from the brain of a madman, but our contemporary the *Englishman* draws a moral from it:—"After all, however, the absurdity of his plan, and of the conceptions on which it is based, is more striking than that of most of the solutions proposed for Indian problems by people at home, only because the subject with which it deals is more concrete in its character. The scheme, for instance, of sending out armies of professors armed with Milton and Shakespeare for the purpose of driving out the old leaven of Orientalism from the Indian breast is in reality hardly less extravagant than that just described. The gentleman residing near Chelmsford thinks that the cobras will come out into the open to try conclusions with the knives, daggers, revolvers, and what not of his leather coated knights, and the Exeter Hall fanatics think, not very dis similarly, that vices of thought and feeling which prolonged heredity has rendered organic, will come out of the fibre to submit themselves to the eliminatory action of draughts of foreign poetry or philosophy."

FROM the 1st proximo, a monthly illustrated magazine is to be published at Lahore under the title of *Indian Society*. The local paper says that "the illustrations are to be in the shape of wood engravings, and the editor asks for some forbearance from the critics at first, as the illustrations are from the hands of tyros in the art of wood engraving—an art which the editor very properly desires to see more cultivated in India. He has long thought it possible to procure for the intelligent youths of India some employment other than Government service, and 'moved by this idea, he has collected a small staff who show much intelligence and a love for art, and has taught them the rudiments of wood engraving, upon which they are daily improving.' The preface, a proof sheet of which we have seen, is a modest one, the price of the magazine is low, and though the adventure is a bold one in these days of literary mishaps, there is no reason why, if the promises held forth be carried out, the venture should not be a success."

THE *Delhi Gazette* is responsible for the following strange story from a neighbouring station, of a colonel in command having used personal violence towards a station staff officer. If the story be true, the particulars are these:—"The colonel was enraged at the omission from the order-book of some order to which he attached importance. The 'Station Staff' denied that he had received any such order. The colonel in his anger used unparliamentary language: the station staff asked permission to retire. The colonel seized the sword of the station staff: the station staff declined to surrender it. The colonel seized the station staff by the collar: the station staff lost sundry buttons and his helmet. The colonel tried to snatch away certain books: the station staff would not give them up. The colonel ordered a native orderly to arrest the station staff: the orderly did not obey. The station staff went home, and was placed under arrest. We hope the story as it reaches us is exaggerated. If not, a very pretty military scandal has cropped up, for which the weather must be, in some measure, held responsible. We have names and other particulars, which we think it advisable to suppress for the present."

THE recent murder in the native town of Bombay has given an opportunity to Mr. Robert Knight to renew his hostility to Agha Khan, and almost to protest that His Highness should be any longer permitted to tread this earth. The following sketch of the Agha's eventful career, though tolerably well known, we quote from the *Statesman*: "The real name of the man is Hussain Hussanee, but he is known at Bombay by the appellation of Agha Khan, and declares himself to be the 'grandson of the Prophet Mahomet.' He is a Persian refugee, and his presence in Bombay at all is a mere accident. Such of our Calcutta readers as have dealings with the turf, will probably be familiar with the person of the old man, in his tall, black sheep-skin hat, and loose green tunic. He is slightly lame, wears a thin, but black, glossy beard, and is perhaps the most assiduous frequenter of the Byculla race-course in the island. This old man is no other than His Highness Agha Khan, a Persian refugee nobleman, and now high priest of the Khojahs. In 1837 he was ruler of Kerman, and one of the most illustrious feudatory chiefs of Persia. The hand of the fairest daughter of the King of Persia (Fulleh Khan) had been bestowed upon him, but he got mixed up with our fortunes at the time of the Cabul war, and had to fly from Persia. He was present at Candahar with Nott's force, and compelled to become a wanderer, when we quitted Affghanistan. He found a temporary resting place in Sind under the Ameers, and became one of Sir Charles Napier's assistants in the spoliation of those princes. From Sind he went to Cutch, the headquarters of the Khojahs, and we presume was there installed as their spiritual chief. He arrived in Bombay in 1845, but was removed to this city, Calcutta, at the instance of the Shah of Persia, but was allowed, in 1848, to return to Bombay, on the ground of ill-health. From that time till now he has been the stubborn opponent of every movement for the enlightenment of the caste that worships him; Mr. Forjett had a curious interview with him in 1861, concerning which he narrates that 'the Agha then fixing his eyes upon me, said—There can be no comparison between any great man and myself. I am the descendant and incarnation of the Prophet.' Mr. Forjett was the Commissioner of Police, and declared the Agha's influence over his followers to be unbounded; that they looked 'upon him as an incarnation of the Prophet, and that he was quite capable of influencing them to deeds of blood.' What his pension is we do not know, or have forgotten, but from the state in which he lives, it is not likely to be very small."

THE London *Sportsman* of the 29th May says—"A telegram has been received from the honorary secretary of the Parsee Club at Bombay, stating that the Government authorities persist in their refusal to grant leave to the three bowlers of the team, and hence the visit will be deferred until the season of 1879."

HIS EXCELLENCY the Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Monsieur Blanchard de Farges as Consul-General for France at Calcutta, and of Mr. F. Masotti as Consul for Belgium at Bombay.

THE report of the famine relief operations in the province of Mysore, for the week ending the 8th inst., says that "showers continue to fall pretty generally and sowing operations are going on more or less actively in every district. In the Mysore, Hassan, and Kadur Districts, where the young crops are in places above ground, complaints are made of damage done by locusts. Reaping of the Vysakh paddy is not yet complete. The tendency of prices to rise, noticed last week, is again evident in the present returns, and till prices show improvement, pressure must be felt. The Famine Commissioner has made a short tour through the Tumkur District from which reports had during the latter part of May not been quite so favourable. He is of opinion that while there is no cause for fresh anxiety, it will be necessary to keep open Relief Works in the more distressed Taluks for at least three months. Prospects generally continue good. Imports of grain by rail amounted to 550 tons, or 624 tons less than in the week before. From Bangalore 460 tons, or 113 tons less than in the previous week, were exported to the interior. The number of persons on Civil Relief Works amounted to 7,310, shewing a decrease of 654, due to the completion of the transference of the Sira-Mysore Road to professional supervision. The full effect of this change will be seen in next week's figures. In addition to the 12,327 people on the ordinary works of the Province, the Public Works Department gave employment to 33,523 relief labourers, being a decrease of 1,234 compared with last week, largely owing to the exclusion of the Mysore water-supply project from the list of works conducted on relief principles. In the famine hospitals were 2,317 patients, or an increase of 101 in the number of sick. In receipt of the village grain-dole were 9,888 infirm and bed ridden persons, compared with 8,758 returned for the preceding week." The interim report, dated the 15th, says that prospects are good.

THE *Times*, in a leading article, refers to the project of a protectorate of Asiatic Turkey in these terms:—It may, therefore, be expected that sooner or later there will be a distinct recognition of this necessity. Its urgency will be greatly aggravated by the changes which the war has rendered necessary. Though Russia will consent to leave Turkey with a footing in Europe, it will be a mere footing, and she will henceforth be almost entirely an Asiatic Power. Any further advance on the part of Russia would threaten the whole existing fabric of government and organization in Asiatic Turkey, and the danger thus becomes too imminent to be disregarded. Whenever an attempt is made to provide an effectual remedy for this weakness, the only resource will be found to be one of the nature we are now indicating. No influence can insure good administration in Turkey but that of a power whose authority in the East is generally recognized, and which is capable of asserting the claims of justice at any point where they may be disregarded. Russian authority for this purpose, whatever its intentions, would necessarily be imperfect. Its assertion would assume the form of incessant encroachment, and would thus involve continual disturbance and war. England alone, by virtue of her maritime power and her possessions in India, is in a position to exert this regulative authority over Turkish administration, while at the same time it is a matter of deep interest for her to avert anarchy in the East, and to obviate undue Russian aggrandizement. These are the conditions of the problem, and if they have been calmly and comprehensively considered the course dictated by them appears clear. We must be prepared to assist the Porte in the better administration of its remaining territories. If this is to be done, we may ask for a guarantee that Russia shall for the future be strictly confined within the limits which the Congress may assign to her in Asia, no less than in Europe. We desire nothing for ourselves, except it be, perhaps, a position which will the better enable us to exert the authority we are now indicating. All we claim is, that a final bar shall be placed to the disintegration of Turkey, and that, as a necessary consequence, there should be a directing influence at the Porte. Such plans are momentous and difficult; but some definite scheme of this nature offers, we believe, the only hope of a satisfactory solution of the Eastern Question.

THE undermentioned ships were to assemble at Portland in the first week of June. Seven armour-plated ships—namely, Warrior, 32 guns, 705 officers and men; Hercules, 14 guns, 630 officers and men; Hector, 18 guns, 530 officers and men; Valiant, 18 guns, 530 officers and men; Resistance, 16 guns, 460 officers and men; Lord Warden, 18 guns, 605 officers and men; Penelope, 11 guns, 352 officers and men. Seven turret ships,—Thunderer, 4 guns, 359 officers and men; Prince Albert, 4 guns, 201 officers and men; Cyclops, 4 guns, 157 officers and men; Hydra, 4 guns, 156 officers and men; Hecate, 4 guns, 156 officers and men; Gorgon, 4 guns, 157 officers and men; and Glatton, 2 guns, 185 officers and men; the new fast corvette Boadicea, 16 guns, 363 officers and men; two torpedo vessels—Visuvius, 14 officers and men, and Lightning, 9 officers and men; the despatch vessel Lively, 2 guns, 79 officers and men, and four gunboats, 8 guns, 140 officers and men.

ACCORDING to the latest information, the distribution of the Russian forces in Roumelia seems to be as follows:—First, on the line from San Stefano to the Sea of Marmora, the 1st and 2nd Divisions of Guards, the Rifle Brigade of the Guards, the 16th and 30th Divisions, the 2nd Brigade of Rifles, and seven regiments of Cavalry. Secondly, in the lines from Kutchuk Tchekmedje to Derkos there is the 3rd Division of the Guards, with the 8th, 15th, and 23rd Divisions. Thirdly, at Tchataldja there are the two divisions of Grenadiers lately brought back from the direction of Bulair, where there is at present only the 5th Division; but there are expected the 11th and 32nd Divisions belonging to the 11th Corps, which is on the move from Roumania southward, and will be replaced by the reserves from Russia. There is, besides, the 7th Division at Silivri, the 36th at Wisa, the 14th at Lule Burgas, the 9th at Kirk Killissa, and the 31st at Adrianople; the 36th has just now arrived. This would make 19 divisions of Infantry and 19 regiments of Cavalry, or about 150,000 effective men, which are concentrated in the Peninsula of Thrace.

THE new 13-pounder field gun, just approved after a lengthened course of experiments, is to be manufactured for service with the field batteries of artillery. At present there are only a dozen ordered, sufficient for the supply of a couple of batteries, but this gun will doubtless supersede eventually the whole of the 9-pounders except, perhaps, the light field-piece of the Royal Horse Artillery. The gun, though remarkably long, weighs only 8 cwt., the same as the present 9-pounder, and the increase of power which enables it to throw a projectile of 13lb. instead of 9lb. has been chiefly gained by enlarging the powder-chamber and improving the quality of the powder. It is remarkable as being the first chambered gun introduced into the British Artillery for service, while with all the other Powers the system of chambering is still a new and almost untried system. The 13-pounder is, like the 9-pounder, a 3-in. muzzle-loader, with a polygroove rifling, and its projectile will be rotated by the gas-check. The 12 guns have been commenced at the Royal Gun Factories, in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and will be completed as early as possible, proved, and issued for service.

THE *World*—The latest news from the Cape has made some sore hearts in England. No brighter, braver lad than Lieutenant Saltmarshe was ever beloved by friends and comrades, and Captain Stevens is not less popular. The former was killed almost immediately after Captain Stevens was severely wounded. The little party of our men was evidently surprised, and the Kaffirs, faithful to their tactics, marked down the commanders. General Thesiger and Colonel E. Wood have had some narrow escapes, and it is to be wished that the paucity of our forces did not necessitate such constant and reckless exposure of leaders whom it would be difficult to replace. Matters indeed do not look very promising. Private letters lead me to infer that this Cape war will be a bigger business than was at first supposed. There is reason to fear the disaffection is widespread, and that a general understanding exists among all the Kaffir tribes. General Thesiger has applied for additional assistance, and a number of special-service officers go out this week, all of good repute—two of them Guardsmen. Major Cecil Russell, of the 12th Lancers, one of the Prince of Wales's equerries, sails this week for the Cape of Good Hope. General Thesiger has sent for him specially to command the colonial cavalry in the Kaffir war. The selection ought to prove highly judicious. Major Russell is an excellent soldier all round, and has worked steadily at his profession from the first. He was adjutant of the 10th Hussars in their palmiest days under Valentine Baker, and he went to Ashanti as aide-de-camp to Sir Archibald Alison. Since then his appointment at Court has not prevented his giving close attention to his military duties, and he has sound views on all the cavalry questions of the day. The Prince is much pleased, it is said, at the choice of one of his household for special service, and has gladly given Major Russell leave of absence. I hear Bushman of the 9th and Liddell of the 10th go out with him.

A *Daily News* telegram from Rome says—The first volume of "The Life of Victor Emmanuel," by Giuseppe Massari, just published, contains striking documentary proof that the masterstroke of policy by which Sardinia allied herself with England and France in the Crimea originated, not with Count Cavour, but with the King.

THE Italian *Opinione* speaks of the arrival of the Indian troops in Europe as an innovation demanding the gravest and promptest attention of the Continental Powers. The Suez Canal, it says, is now used by Lord Beaconsfield for a purpose certainly never contemplated by its promoters, and disapproved by such members of his own party as Lord Derby. The Asiatic diseases these troops may import are the least of the dangers to be apprehended from their intrusion.

A BLUE-BOOK has been issued by the Foreign Office containing correspondence respecting the insurrections in Thessaly and Epirus. It contains 233 telegrams and despatches, extending from February 11, 1878, to the 15th of May. On the 9th of April Lord Salisbury wrote to Mr. Wyndham, requesting him to assure the Greek Government that her Majesty's Government were prepared to exert all their influence to prevent the absorption into a Slav State of any Greek population; but to represent to them that a continuance of insurrectionary movements in the Greek provinces was the surest mode of bringing about such a calamity. The Greeks, his lordship added, would "best consult their own interests by remaining absolutely quiescent pending the decision of Europe." Consul Blunt had an interview with the insurgent chiefs on April 23, and they were anxious to get an assurance from England that if they laid down their arms their cause should not be injured. To this request Lord Salisbury replied on April 25 by telegraph, that "Mr. Blunt may be authorized to assure them that the Hellenic cause will not be injured by their acceding to the advice of her Majesty's Government, and that England will endeavour to secure a full and favourable hearing for Greece at the Congress." On the 26th of April Lord Salisbury, writing to Mr. Wyndham, says:—"I have to state to you that her Majesty's Government do not believe that the Hellenic cause will suffer in the estimation of the Congress by the retirement of the insurgent bands, but they will undertake to state explicitly in Congress that the pacification which they hope may be secured is due to their interposition, but for which the struggle would have continued. They cannot, however, pledge beforehand the decision at which the Powers assembled in Congress may arrive on any question of territorial adjustment."

Truth says:—"Les absents ont toujours tort," and this rule seems to hold good with regard to the Duke of Edinburgh. I object to these proverbial injustices, and therefore it may be well that the facts connected with the Duke's stay in the Mediterranean should be known. H.R.H. proceeded there in command of the Sultan, and after remaining some time at Malta he accompanied the fleet to Besika Bay. When anchored in the Bay, Prince Battenberg, a lad of nineteen, came on board the Sultan from the Russian army, to which he had been attached, to visit his brother, who was serving on board the Duke's ship. The visitor was civilly received, dined with the Admiral, and then departed. Immediately an outcry was raised, not in the fleet, but in high quarters at home. The Duke was accused of having revealed wondrous secrets respecting torpedoes to this lad, and he was at the same time twitted and charged with entertaining views respecting the Russians almost as heterodox as those professed by Liberal Members of Parliament. The story about the torpedoes was absolutely untrue, and whilst the Duke had a perfect right to his own political opinions in regard to a nation with which we are at peace, he had as a matter of fact carefully sought to reconcile his position as the son of one sovereign and the son-in-law of another. Without inquiry by the Admiralty, however, and without the shadow of a pretext, the Duke was treated as though he had been almost guilty of high treason, and he was, with all his officers and his crew, penally removed from the Sultan to the Black Prince. All this is, I say, most unfair. The Duke is an excellent officer. The assumption that because he is the son-in-law of the Emperor of Russia he would not do his duty as an English officer, is as cruel as it is gratuitous. In his quasi-disgrace he has the sympathy of his officers and his crew, who feel that he and they have been scurvily treated. In a very delicate position he has behaved like an officer and a gentleman. As regards the Duchess of Edinburgh, her position has been equally delicate, and that she has managed to become exceedingly popular both with the Fleet in the Mediterranean and with the inhabitants of Malta, speaks much in favour of her tact.

BOMBAY.

EVADING THE LIQUOR LICENCE.—Yesterday, Ally Essub, a sherbet shopkeeper on the Duncan Road, was charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Mahon, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with selling spirituous liquor without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 30.

FRAUD.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, a Mahomedan singing girl, named Sardarbux, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Nana Morojee, on being adjudged guilty of defrauding the B. B. & C. I. R. Co., by continuing her journey to Colaba station in a railway carriage of that Company with a Surat to Bulsar ticket.

GAMBLERS.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Fook Sewnee and seven other Chinamen were charged before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Longdon, with being found gaming in a common gaming house on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. They were all adjudged guilty. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100, and the rest Rs. 30 each.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—John Philan and thirteen other European seamen, of the British ship Scottish Minstrel, were yesterday charged, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board that ship, of which they are articled seamen. The case stands postponed for hearing to this day.

THE MONSOON, BUT NO ELEPHANTS.—The Bombay correspondent of the *Madras Athenæum* may be incited to do desperate things on reading the following paragraph as the dark imp has printed it:—"Rain fell in Bombay last night, and though the downpour is intermittent, and its commencement was ushered in by no elephants, a general impression seems to prevail that the monsoon is come."

DACOITY NEAR GWALIOR.—On the 11th inst. a dacoity took place near Gwalior. A pay clerk, belonging to Sett Manockchund, the proprietor of the Agra line bullock train, was murderously assaulted by a band of dacoits about six miles from Gwalior, and robbed of Rs. 1,600 which he had in his possession for the payment of the establishment.—*Poona Observer.*

THE RECENT TERRIBLE ACCIDENT AT AHMEDNUGGER.—In consequence of the late fire at Ahmednugger in connection with the theatrical company there, and the number of deaths that followed in consequence, Government have issued instructions to all Municipalities to adopt precautionary measures in order to prevent a recurrence of so deplorable a catastrophe which, when arrived at and decided upon, will have to be submitted to Government.—*Id.*

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE annual general meeting of members of the institute for the year 1877-78 was held on Tuesday evening last, when Mr. Selim Solomon presided; and there was a pretty good attendance of members.

Mr. Hurrichund Sadasheo, the secretary, read the annual report for 1877-78, from which it appears that the total number of volumes now in the library is 8,078. The lectures delivered during the session were—1. Dr. T. Cooke, Principal Poona Civil Engineering College, on "Useful Applications of Electricity." 2. Mr. A. C. Houston, Principal Diocesan High School, on "Music." The third lecture on "Heat," promised by Mr. Cowasjee D. Naigaumwalla, was, owing to the lateness of the season, postponed till the next session. Sir Richard Temple presided at the lecture delivered by Dr. Cooke; and His Excellency also paid a visit to the institute a few days previously and promised to assist in furthering the objects of the institute. The directors thanked His Excellency for the interest he had shown in the welfare of the institute. The financial position of the institute is satisfactory. At the suggestion of the secretary, Mr. Jamsetjee N. Petit, a life member, offered the institute a donation of Rs. 1,000 in the name of his grandfather, the late Mr. M. N. Petit, on condition that the interest on the amount be spent in purchasing books on art only. The directors have accepted the offer with their best thanks. The number of members up to 31st March 1878 gives a total of 347. In last year's annual report, a hope was expressed that some influential member would supply the want of a few seats in the garden for the recreation of members during the hot season. The directors are now glad to mention that this want has been supplied by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, a director, who kindly paid for four ornamental benches in the name of his father Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Esq., C. S. I. After a trial of nearly nine months, the directors have resolved to keep the reading room open from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. for the use of members. The directors furnished a separate ladies' reading room, and notice was given in the local papers to that effect, but as it was found after a trial of three months that it was very rarely used and was therefore an useless expense, the directors were obliged to give it up. The office-bearers for 1878-79 are as follows:—President—Mr. F. Mathew, Vice-Presidents—Messrs. S. S. Solomon, J. Macfarlane, and G. A. Barnett., Directors.—Messrs. H. Conder, R. G. Walton, W. Wells L. G. Hynes, and Lieut. Brebner. Honorary Treasurer.—Mr. D. C. Gordon. Secretary.—Mr. H. Sadasheo.

Proposed by Mr. F. Cooper, seconded by Mr. M. J. Yeates, and resolved, that the report now read be adopted, and that it be printed and circulated amongst the members.

Proposed by Mr. W. Adams, seconded by Mr. Curjel, and resolved, that the accounts of the past year be approved and passed.

Proposed by Mr. A. Hunter, and seconded by Mr. W. Mangan, and resolved, that the thanks of the members are due to the president, vice-president, directors, the secretary, and treasurer for the past year.

The Chairman said there were two or three questions which were mentioned in the circular, and which the directors had not thought proper to decide on their own responsibility. They would therefore take the sense of the meeting. He would make no remark, for the directors did not wish to give any opinion of their own, but would leave it to the members. The first question was whether the reading room ought to be kept open at night during the monsoon months, as it had been kept open during the past few months. The extra cost would be only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20; and the chairman might say that the directors were in favour of it.

Proposed by the Chairman, and seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, that the reading room be kept open at night during the monsoon months from 15th June to 15th September.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Chairman said the next question was whether European soldiers should be allowed the benefit of the institute at a reduced rate of subscription. This question was brought some time ago before the directors by Mr. Cunningham; when it was considered that it was a question which ought to be put to the general meeting. A good deal had been said on both sides; and the best way was to put it to the meeting without loss of time.

A discussion ensued, in which it was elicited that the library was open to all on approval by the directors; and that no soldiers had ever asked for admission. It was remarked that, if they admitted soldiers, they would have to admit sailors as well. Soldiers had a good reading room of their own; and if permission was given them, they would simply use it as a pretext to come out and drink.

Mr. W. Wells was in favour of amending rule 7 and admitting European soldiers at four annas per mensem. Well conducted men could be admitted after their applications had been submitted to the committee. If any soldier abused the privilege, he would soon find his liberty curtailed. It would come with peculiarly bad grace to refuse to admit soldiers. Our lives and liberties depended upon them; and Mr. Wells therefore proposed that European soldiers be eligible for admission as readers provided they be duly recommended by their respective commanding officers, at a reduced rate of subscription—namely, four annas per mensem.

Mr. Babajee Gopal seconded the proposition.

Lieut Brebner.—Before the resolution is put I would include sailors also.

Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas.—I propose that native soldiers be included as well.

Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee.—The word European should be omitted.

Mr. Wells altered his proposition, which then ran to the effect that soldiers and sailors be eligible for admission, &c.

It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. S. A. Johnson, and seconded by Mr. A. Hunter, that soldiers and sailors be not admitted to the reading room at a reduced subscription.

Mr. Cooper.—The reading room is not enough for the members.

On a division, the amendment was lost by one vote; and Mr. Wells's proposition was carried.

The Chairman said the next question was whether the institute should be closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday. The librarians did get a holiday occasionally by turns.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. F. Cooper, and seconded by Mr. W. Adams, that the institute be closed on Christmas Day and Good Friday.

Proposed as an amendment by Mr. M. M. Bhownuggree, and seconded by Mr. Goculdas Jugmohundas, that the committee be asked to allow the librarian and his assistant at least six days in the year on the principal holidays, making at the same time some arrangement to keep the reading room only open as usual on the days selected.

On a division, Mr. Cooper's proposition was carried by a majority.

The Chairman said the next business was in connection with the prizes awarded by the directors for the essays and a design. Of these the first prize of a silver medal and a money premium was awarded to Mr. W. Adams; but considering Mr. Adams's position, the directors resolved to give him a gold medal instead. (Applause.) The medals were not ready, and a card would be given to each of the prizemen; and the medals would be sent them when ready. The second prize of a silver medal and a premium of Rs. 150 was awarded to Mr. P. R. Colah; and the third, being a similar prize, was awarded to Mr. Dorabjee Bhickajee Rabadina.

Cards were handed by the Chairman to each of the three abovementioned gentlemen; and the proceedings closed at a late hour with a vote of thanks to the chairman for his able conduct in the chair.

THE BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

THE weekly meeting of the Bombay Town Council was held on Tuesday afternoon in the Municipal offices. Dr. Blaney presided, and the other members present were—Sir F. Souter, Kt., C.S.I., Lt. Col. Hancock, Mr. Kirkham, Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Fazulbhoy Cassumbhoy Gangjee, and Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee. The Municipal Commissioner (Mr. Grant) and the Health Officer (Dr. Weir) were also present.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

The following letter was read from the Municipal Commissioner, on the subject of the estimated and actual expenditure on the Tulsi Water Works:—

To the Secretary, Town Council.

SIR,—With reference to the Resolution of the Town Council dated the 7th ultimo, I have the honour to forward herewith a statement showing the amount sanctioned for the works now in progress in connection with the Tulsi Water Supply, and also the total estimated expenditure, based on the Executive Engineer's revised estimates and the actuals up to date. From this statement it will be seen that the total amount originally sanctioned for the works in question was Rs. 36,00,000, and that the estimated expenditure calculated as above will amount to Rs. 38,14,547 including Rs. 1,54,000 for the purchase of Government land for the Malabar Hill Reservoir, and Rs. 1,00,000 for an iron roof for the Reservoir. The net excess will thus amount to Rs. 2,14,547, but if it is decided to construct a masonry roof in place of the proposed iron one there will be a further excess of about Rs. 50,000. The Council will remember that the two items which make up the excess were not included in the original estimates and without them there would be no excess, for the large savings in exchange would more than cover the whole of the excesses and other items. The saving of Rs. 1,00,000 on contingencies as shown in the statement has been absorbed by excesses on account of compensation for private land laying service mains, &c.—I have, &c.

J. H. GRANT,

Bombay, June 13, 1878. Municipal Commissioner.

The letter was ordered to be recorded.

THE MUNICIPAL LOANS.

A memorandum was submitted by the Commissioner, forwarding copy of Government Resolution, No. 1,780 of 1878, General Department, forwarding letter from the Under-Secretary to the Government of India, Financial Department, stating that the Viceroy cannot admit any doubt as to the correct principle to be adopted in calculating the payments on account of the 2nd fifteen lakhs loan of 1872 and of the Toolsee four lakhs loan (to be consolidated with the new Municipal loan of 42 lakhs), and that the Accountant General's method of calculation must be followed.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee said he understood the Government method was to calculate compound monthly interest. That was a worse exaction than the Marwarees were accustomed to make.

The Chairman said that some years ago there was a great discussion on this point of the calculation of interest, in which nearly all the Professors of the Education Department took part.

Mr. Kirkham remembered the discussion which the Chairman had referred to, and that all the gentlemen in his department who were adepts in mathematics were unanimously of opinion that the Government of India's method of calculation was fundamentally wrong, and that they were unjust to the Bombay Municipality. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Rugoonath Khote thought the Municipality had a strong case, and that an appeal should be made to the Secretary of State, when certainly justice would be done them.

The Commissioner said he had not received a final answer yet from the Government of India to the Council's latest representation.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee—Then, will you expedite that? The question can be brought on again when we receive that reply.

The matter then dropped.

THE FAKIR IN THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

It was resolved that the opinion of counsel should be taken as to the legal rights of the successors of the fakir, recently deceased, who was for a long time a thorn in the side of the Municipal Executive as the occupant of a mosque and keeper of a tomb in a corner of the Victoria Gardens.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Mr. Kirkham wished to say a few words with reference to the proceedings on the Municipal Commissioner's Report at the last meeting, which he had read with a good deal of interest. He had on previous occasions drawn attention to what he considered the fallacious nature of the percentages of mortality reported to the Council by the Health Officer from time to time, and which had recently attracted great attention,—so much so that he had seen in the Calcutta papers that Bombay was now pronounced to be one of the most unhealthy cities not only in India but in the world. The statistics which the Chairman had supplied the Council with at the last meeting were going all over India, and people everywhere were believing that the normal death-rate in Bombay was 40, 50, or even 60 a thousand per annum. Now, those proportions were calculated on the population of Bombay as ascertained by the census of 1872, roughly speaking, 650,000; but even at that time there was a general feeling that the population was underestimated, and he thought there was evidence to be found in the various departments of the Municipality that the population was now, at any rate, very much larger than 650,000. Without taking a census, which the Council had already determined not to do, he believed that evidence could be obtained from the various Municipal departments, which would enable the Commissioner to make an approximate estimate of the present population of Bombay, so that the mortality returns might be corrected and brought down to something near the truth. He would simply refer to one statistic which he found on page 169 of the Health Officer's Report. In 1872, the collection of night-soil amounted to 153 tons a day, and in 1877 it was 207 tons. A simple proportion sum would show that if the population of Bombay was 650,000 in 1872, it must now be 879,000. He believed that 800,000 was nearer the present population of Bombay than 650,000. Therefore, although the death-rate had certainly been high, and he cordially approved of the action of the Council in establishing a temporary hospital, he did not think that mortality in Bombay had ever approached the tremendous proportions cited at the last meeting. He would suggest to the Commissioner to take this matter into consideration, and see whether some investigation, short of a census, could not be made in order to modify the estimate of population on which the mortality calculations were at present based.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Rugoonath Narayen Khote, the following resolution was adopted:—

"In submitting the annual report of the Municipal Commissioner for the year 1877 to the Corporation, the Town Council regret exceedingly the occurrence of an almost if not quite unprecedented mortality of 52 per 1,000 of the population in the course of last year.

The Council are of opinion that additional temporary hospital accommodation should be immediately provided as one important means of diminishing the sickness and mortality that continues to prevail, and recommend a grant of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose.

The Tulsi water works are reported as having been satisfactorily prosecuted during the past year, and the Council have been assured that these works will be available for public use before or at the end of the present year.

The financial condition of the Corporation was satisfactory during the past year, the year closing with a cash balance of Rs. 2,54,715-11-11 p."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sanction was given to the taking up of the following pieces of ground required for street improvement, viz:—2·03 square yards, or thereabout, at No. 59, Cammattee-poora 6th street, from Mr. Balaram Rajana, at Rs. 5 per square yard; 3·18 square yards, or thereabout, at No. 24, Funnuswady Lane, from Luxumeebai, wife of Madhowrao Morojee, at Rs. 5 per square yard; 20·44 square yards, or thereabout, at Nos. 50 and 51, Bengalpoora Street, from Mr. Shaik Esmail, at Rs. 7 per square yard; 5 square yards or thereabout, at No. 23, Nagdevy Cross Lane, from Mr. Bapoobai Kalidas, at Rs. 20 per square yard.

A memorandum was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner forwarding application from the wife of the late Mr. Weeks, road inspector, for an allowance in respect of her husband's services. Under the rules the amount of compassionate allowance payable to applicant if he had resigned the Municipal service was Rs. 1,973-12-8. It was resolved, on the recommendation of the Commissioner, that the widow should be paid this amount.

Sanction was given, to the covering of a well at No. 17, Don Tod, 3rd Row, belonging to Cowasjee Merwanjee Hatidaroo.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 6-7 in addition to the Rs. 910-15-9 already sanctioned on account of Mr. Braham's contribution to Government under the Civil Pension Code. In the Accountant General's letter the amount given was Rs. 910-15-9, whereas it should have been Rs. 917-6-9.

The seal of the Corporation was affixed to an agreement with the Bandora Municipality for sale of Vehar water for a period of one year commencing from 1st April 1878.

Sanction was asked to legal proceedings being taken either by suit or otherwise against Cowasjee Merwanjee for the recovery of rates due, viz., Rs. 107-15-4, and to accrue due in respect of his house No. 20, Agiary Row (Mandvie). The Collector pointed out that the services of the solicitors would have to be engaged to carry on the case in the High Court. Sanction was also given to similar proceedings being taken against Goolam Nubee Furruk Furjundar, for the recovery of rates due, Rs. 46, and to accrue due in respect of his house No. 60 (Old) No. 58 (New) Withulwady, (Mandvie Ward.) The Collector requested sanction to his obtaining the aid of the solicitors in this case if necessary. Sanction was given also to similar proceedings being taken against Mungesh Raghunath, for the recovery of rates due, Rs. 193-8-3, and to accrue due in respect of his house No. 32 (Old), No. 33 (New) Lohar Chawl (Mandvie Ward.) The Collector requested sanction to his obtaining the aid of the solicitors in this case if necessary. These matters were referred to the Revision of Assessments Committee for report.

THE NEW ZINC WHITE.—The Silicate Paint Company of Liverpool have just purchased the extensive chemical works on the Thames, erected by Mr. Chambers at a cost of about £13,000, to enable them to meet the great demand for their goods, they intend in *this branch* of their works to turn out upwards of fifty tons per week of their new "*patent white*," the qualities of which were brought before the Society of Arts by Professor Barff some little time back, and also before the Social Science Congress at its last meeting.

MALICIOUS DEFAMATION.—Quarter Master Sergeant Sylvester Deane, on Friday, at the Presidency Magistrates' Court, Madras, before Mr. Campbell, charged a woman named Kate with defaming his character. The other day Mary, the daughter of the present prisoner, was caught in the act of stealing two quarter-anna pieces and, being prosecuted by Quarter Master Sergeant Deane, was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Campbell to two months' rigorous imprisonment. After the conviction the prisoner in the present case went to the prosecutor's wife and made statements to her affecting the prosecutor's moral character. The prisoner had nothing to say in defence. His Worship convicted the prisoner and sentenced her to pay a fine of fifty rupees, in default, one month's simple imprisonment. If the fine is paid thirty rupees are to be given to the prosecutor as compensation.

ARRIVAL OF THE S.S. ASSIRIA.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian Mail steamer Assiria, Captain Bosell, which arrived yesterday morning from Genoa:—

From Genoa—Mr. Losse, Mr. Neuville, Mr. Saroy Dawgya Meng, Captain Susini.
From Suez—Mr. George Deane, and Mr. Mahomed Metha.
From Aden—Ten deck passengers.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

AT a regular sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters, were heard before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley:—

RE GUNPUTRAO ATMARAM AND ANOTHER.

On the application of Mr. B. M. Wagle, an interim order was granted to the insolvent, with leave to amend the schedule.

RE RAGHUNATH DAMODHUR.

Mr. Dhurundar, for the insolvent, applied for leave to file a fresh petition. The application was not opposed and was granted.

RE MOTIBAI, WIDOW.

Mr. Budroodin, on behalf of an opposing creditor, moved to have the petition, which was filed on the 8th March last, dismissed for want of prosecution. The petitioner, being a woman, prayed for an indulgence, and his Lordship granted her a month's time.

RE GOCULDAS THAKERSEY.

Mr. Viccajee applied that an interim order granted to the insolvent in May last be cancelled on the ground of insolvent's misconduct. He had been committed to the Sessions for breach of trust. Mr. Budroodin, for the insolvent, contended that his client had been guilty of no misconduct towards the opposing creditor in any manner whatever. The Commissioner granted insolvent an interim order for six months.

DISCHARGES.

In the course of the day, discharges were granted to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities were as follow:—Narayen Dinker Pitay, a teacher, Rs. 1,186; Purdesi Nanku Saklal, a milk vendor, Rs. 1,703. Purdesi Surujbaly Thakurdin, a milk vendor, Rs. 449. Pestonjee Framjee Vejifdar, a servant, Rs. 1,875. Bappoo Mahadu, a muccadum, Rs. 1,447.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT POLO.

A LUCKNOW correspondent writes to the *Pioneer*:—"We had a sad accident at polo here on Saturday evening, resulting in the death of Lieutenant J. A. Bull, 73rd (Perthshire) Regiment. He and another player were riding alongside each other, when Bull's pony tried to "savage" the other pony. The pony bit the other rider in the thigh, and again bit him on the right hand which held the polo stick. While his head was thus turned biting at the other pony, it is supposed that he fell; and Mr. Bull for a short time was dragged by the stirrup. He seemed very much crumpled up in the fall; but about quarter of an hour after recovered a good deal, and, as he got better, he put his hand quite naturally into his pocket, and took out his handkerchief and wiped his face. Though he was sick several times before he could be got into the doolie, he seemed to be fast recovering consciousness. His head was cut, but not badly, at the back, and there was a lump on his forehead. Two doctors and an apothecary were on the ground before he was removed in a doolie twenty minutes or half an hour after the accident, and they seemed to think there was nothing much the matter. He never thoroughly became conscious, but got restless, and finally died early on Sunday morning. It was then found that the base of the skull was fractured, and it is believed the pony kicked him as he lay on the ground."

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THE 11TH JUNE.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Madras more or less rain is reported from every district: general prospects are however said not to be improving; prices are rising. The total number on works is 125,805, and gratuitously relieved 75,631, more by 1,327 and 2,933 than last week respectively. Rain has fallen in every district of Mysore, and prospects are encouraging; prices are nearly stationary; the total number on works for the week ending the 1st instant was 42,721, and gratuitously relieved 10,974, less by 1,495 and 592 than in the previous week respectively. In Bombay general rain is reported from the Southern Mahratta Country below the ghats, and showers in the other portions, as well as in Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Satara; a few showers have also fallen in Guzerat; at Bombay the weather is cloudy and very hot. No rain has fallen in the Central Provinces, but it is cloudy; preparations for the *kharif* continue. In Berar no rain has fallen. In Central India there have been showers at Neemuch and Goona: want of water is much felt in Western Malwa and the Bheel Country. In Rajputana slight showers are reported from most States. In Bengal there has been good rain in the Eastern and Northern districts of Bengal proper, and showers in Orissa, Midnapore, Hooghly and Burdwan; elsewhere none has fallen, and its want is beginning to be felt; propects are as yet generally good. In the Valley districts of Assam prospects are good, but in Sylhet the rain fall has been partial. In Burma, there has been general rain, but in the inland districts it has been slight. No rain has fallen in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and hot and dry weather prevails generally, except in Fyzabad, where the wind is said to be now easterly and damp. In the Punjab there has been no rain, and the weather is favourable for getting in the *rabi* harvest.

DOGS AND COBRAS.

(Madras Mail.)

WE are indebted to "Cerberus" for the following interesting contribution to the Dog and Cobra correspondence:—

"Some years ago I lived in a house in Madras with a compound which was quite a wilderness: and as one boundary of the compound consisted of a prickly pear hedge of some ten or fifteen feet in width, the compound used to be rather a lively place for snakes and munguses, especially at night. A friend of mine sent me a large black and tan Scotch terrier, which he said had been imported and with which he could do nothing, the brute was so surly and utterly without attachment; and I accepted the animal thinking he might be of some use. He was of very great use indeed as you will presently see.

"From the moment the dog came into the compound he seemed to be in his element. He was never demonstrative in his attachment to me. Indeed, he indulged in sleep all day, and as for his character, I think he must have been a veritable Timon among dogs, for he hated his own species, and would kill every member he came across, if he only could. Lazy as the dog seemed during daylight, he was all watchfulness, and energy at night. Frequently during my wakeful moments I would hear him racing from end to end of the compound, evidently engaged in a furious hunting expedition. Nobody ever took notice of or encourage him; indeed he seemed to hunt on his own account for the mere pleasure of the thing. The propensity for killing something must have been very strong in him. It was no uncommon sight in the morning to see four or five munguses lying dead in various parts of the compound. Sometimes at daylight the dog would be found with his nose at the bottom of one of the water pipes from the roof. Knowing that he had 'treed' somthing, a servant would go on the roof, and discharge a pot of water into the pipe, when out would tumble a mungose or bandicote at which of course would be immediately attacked, and slaughtered.

"One morning the dog had his nose at the bottom of a Portia or Persian tree, and this tree had a hole right through its stem. Thinking it was the old story, my servants passed up water, and poured it into the hole. The water gushed out at the bottom of the tree, but nothing came forth. Poking with bamboos was next tried, but with the same blank result. We concluded that the dog was mistaken: and called and dragged him away, but all to no purpose. Back to the tree he would go, and remain with his nose to the hole in a state of intense anxiety. Tired of the game I left for office at 11 o'clock, and returned at 5. To my astonishment the dog was there in precisely the same attitude. He had neither eaten food, nor drunk water, nor moved from the spot. The evidence was too strong, and I was determined to run the matter to earth. Water and sticks failed again, so I had recourse to fire, even at the risk of burning down the tree. I got a quantity of straw, thrust it down and up the hole, and set it on fire. The remedy was effectual, for out dropped one of the largest cobras I had ever seen. It was quite dead. In fact the fire had burnt it considerably. The moment the dog saw the cobra, he was satisfied and walked away, not even waiting to receive my thanks, which were undoubtedly due, for I habitually slept in a verandah about two yards from the tree.

"The subsequent history of the dog may be interesting. I was leaving Madras on a long journey, and as I had to take the early train I awoke at five, and completed my arrangements for starting. The carriage was at the door, and my luggage had been put inside, and on the roof. I went into my room to see that I had left nothing behind. The room was empty, and had that look which somehow touches the heart of a man. The dog walked in for the first time, and for the first time he put his paws upon me, whining most pitifully. While doing so a servant standing by said: 'what are you going to do with the dog, may I take him?' 'Yes' I returned, you may have him. Take care of him, for you know how valuable he is. The man took the dog to his house, but he refused to eat. He pined and died on the third day."

THE GALLE BREAKWATER.—Although the spray washing over the Breakwater rises to a height of quite 30 feet, the construction itself has as yet experienced no damage this monsoon, whilst the protection it gives to the harbour can only be properly estimated by those who see craft of all descriptions riding there in smooth water and in perfect security, though outside vessels are tossing about and rolling most uncomfortably.

LUNATICS.—Among the lunatics lately in the Delhi Asylum who are not criminal, was Mr. H., an Irishman. His chief peculiarity was to believe himself Duke of Normandy, Grand Duke of the Duchy of Lancaster, a General in the British army, and other great people. His pay as a General had been wrongly appropriated by Her Majesty for the purchase of oranges. Mr. H. naturally disliked the British Government; and actually carried his enmity so far as to get himself made a Mussulman under the name of Ahmed Din, in the Jama Musjid at Delhi. After that he purposed to go to Kabul, and to offer his services to the Ameer; but arrest by the police and confinement in an asylum interfered with Mr. H.'s designs. His Mussulman friends being exceedingly annoyed at this turn of affairs, gave some trouble to the asylum authorities, and threatened to memorialize Government "on the iniquity of making a man out to be insane because he had turned Mussulman." Mr. H. was able to give some trouble even whilst in the Asylum. He used to circulate, amongst the excitable people of Delhi, stories of Russian advance in Central Asia; and he exhorted Islam to help the Russians as soon as they reached Peshawur, which even he predicted would soon come to pass. Mr. H., *alias* Ahmed Din, has since been removed to Colaba. About a year ago, we noticed another case in the Delhi Asylum; that of a wolf child. The health of the little girl has very greatly improved; and, some while back, she was transferred to the Secundra Orphanage at Agra. She can now understand some of the things that are said to her; and takes an intelligent delight in games.—*Pioneer.*

THE NAINI TAL COURT-MARTIAL.

THE Court-Martial on Lieutenant Elliott, of the 13th Hussars, was held at Naini Tal on the 12th instant, under the presidency of Colonel G. H. Thompson, 6th N. I. The members were Colonel Watson, 37th N. I.; Lieutenant-Colonel Phillips, 2nd Foot; Major R. A. Manners, 1st Foot; Major H. Smithett, R. A.; Major Bluett, 22nd Foot; Major Ramsay, 25th Foot; Major Hall, 2nd Foot; Captain Harley, 3rd Foot; Lieutenant Parsons, R. A., and Lieutenant Douglas, 92nd. Major Sanderson, Deputy Judge-Advocate, was present to conduct the proceedings. Major A. H. A. Gordon, Station Staff Officer at Naini Tal, prosecuted, and Lieutenant Elliot had the advice of a military friend.

The prisoner was charged, under the 105th Article of war, with conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman, and prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

Prisoner, in reply to the usual question, pleaded "guilty."

Major Gordon opened the proceedings with an address to the court, in which he gave a general sketch of the incidents which he intended to prove by evidence and dwelt on the enormity of the prisoner's offence.

Lieutenant Barrow, 12th N. I., was then called as a witness, and examined as follows:—Were you playing polo in the Naini Tal polo ground on the evening of the 29th April? and if so, relate the circumstances that took place on that evening.

I was playing polo on the evening of the 29th April. Mr. Robertson, C. S., and myself on the one side, played against Lieutenants Lane and Elliot on the other. In the course of the game, Lieutenant Lane's pony went out of the game—refused to play;—Lieutenant Elliot called out several times to Lieutenant Lane "come on Lane, I cannot play these two"—or words to that effect. After some time, Lieutenant Lane succeeded in bringing up his pony to Lieutenant Elliot, and said to him: "Damn you" or "Damn your eyes, who are you shouting to—play your own game, and let me play mine." Lieutenant Elliot answered him, shouting, "I'll kick—for you—that's what I'll do." On this being said, Mr. Robertson turned and said to me, "That is good form:" I replied, "Yes." Later on Lieutenant Lane rode up to Lieutenant Elliot, and said, "I'll make you sorry for what you said," or something like that.

Q. by Prisoner to witness.—Did you consider what I said sufficient to justify Lietenant Lane in using such language to me? I do not.

Q. by Court to witness.—Did you consider Lieutenant Lane's language, on the occasion referred to, sufficient to justify the reply given by Lieutenant Elliott? No! but Lieutenant Lane's language was sufficient to rouse the anger of any man.

The next witness called was Lieutenant Fred. Henry Lane, 13th Hussars.

Q. by Prosecutor.—Were you playing polo on the Naini Tal polo ground on the evening of the 29th April; and if so, state the circumstances that took place on that evening?

I was playing polo on the evening of the 29th April, Mr. Elliott and myself on the one side, against Mr. Robertson and Lieutenant Barrow on the other. My pony was playing very badly, and carried me off the polo ground several times. Mr. Elliot called out to me to come and help him. I could not do so. I think the goal was made against us. Mr. Elliott said to me: "You are asleep." I replied: "Fast." Considering that I was doing my best to get my pony on to the ground, this remark was very unpleasant to me. We again went on, and I managed to get my pony on the ground. Elliott was still calling out my name. I said "Shut up—you would not be a bit nearer the ball if you were on my pony." He still called my name out which so annoyed me that I said: "Damn you, shut up." Elliott replied, "Shut up, I'll kick——" I said: "All right you'll be sorry for using such an expression to me. Neither said anything more then. After the game was over, about half past 6 in the evening, I practised my pony about 10 minutes more, and, sending him home, I went into the Assembly Rooms which were close by. There I met Lieutenant Elliott, who said: "Well, have you got over your difficulty." I said: "I will talk to you another time." I said this because it was my intention to ask Mr. Elliott for an apology. As the Assembly Room was a place of public resort, I did not think it a proper opportunity for discussing this matter. After 2 or 3 minutes I left the Assembly Rooms, and went in the direction of the Mayo Hotel where I am staying. On the road, I overtook Mr. Elliott talking to Mr. Brown, 100th Regiment and Mr. Clarke, Royal Artillery. I said a few words to Mr. Clarke about my pony having played badly. I then went on by myself to the hotel. Mr. Elliott called after me: "What have you got to say to me?" I replied: "I will talk to you another time." I did not tell him then what I wished to say to him, as I wanted to settle matters privately. I went on to the Hotel, and, on going into my room, sat down on my bed. Presently Mr. Elliott came into my room, and said: "Now, what have you got to say to me." I said: "I want an apology from you for the expression you used towards me on the polo ground." Mr. Elliott said: "All right, I'll give you an apology, and it will be this way:" with that, he seized me by the neck and kicked me about the room. I made no resistance, and said: "I shall not return the blow to you—you are bigger and stronger than me. I shall report the matter." As soon as I got clear of Mr. Elliott, I went to the room of Captain Knox, 85th Regiment, who is the senior of the officers attached to the Depot, who is staying at the hotel. He was not in. In returning in the direction of my room, I saw Mr. Elliott going into Mr. Brown's rooms. I went in and said: "Here, in presence of a third officer, I tell you I shall report you at once to my immediate Commanding Officer Colonel Brown, that you have kicked me, and I did not return the blow."

Did you report the matter to Colonel Brown, and when? I reported it at once.

Can you say what time this assault took place? About 7 o'clock, or so.

Was there any one present in your room at the time Mr. Elliott assaulted you? Yes, my bearer, Matadeen, was in my room, and my bhistie, Khadar, was in the bath-room.

Q. by Prisoner.—Had there ever been any quarrel between you and me before this occurrence on the polo ground? Never.

Do you and I reside at the same hotel? Yes.

Am I not in the habit of entering your room? Yes.

Did you offer any objection to my entrance into your room on the night in question? None whatever.

The prosecution closed, as the prosecutor had no wish to call in the evidence of the native witnesses concerned, the prisoner having pleaded guilty.

Q. to Prisoner by Court.—Have you any witnesses to call in your defence? One, Mr. Robertson.

Mr. J. C. Robertson, C. S., being called, was examined by prisoner as follows:—State what you heard between myself and Mr. Lane on the evening of the 29th April in the polo ground.

We were playing a game of polo,—Mr. Barrow and I on one side, against Mr. Lane and Mr. Elliott on the other. Mr. Lane's pony was backing out of the ground. Mr. Elliott was getting the worst of the game—being one against two—so he called on Mr. Lane to come and help him. When Mr. Lane came on the ground, he turned round to Mr. Elliott, and said, as far as I recollect: "Don't shout to me you damned brute," or words to that effect. I may say that the language was such that I turned round to Mr. Barrow, and said:—"I call that good form, don't you?" Mr. Elliott, in reply to Mr. Lane's abuse, said:—"If you *talk to me* like that, I will kick—"

Question by the Court:—Can you refresh your memory sufficiently to say whether the expression *damned brute* was made use of? It is distinctly the impression on my mind that the words *damned brute* were used.

Can you say how far you were off when you heard those words used? When the abusive language was used, I should say I was certainly not more than 15 yards away. I heard the words distinctly, and hence my remark to Mr. Barrow.

Can you say whether the words "good form" were used after Lieutenant Lane had spoken: or was it after Lieutenant Elliott had replied? My remark was intended by me to refer to Mr. Lane's remark. As far as I could see, no provocation had been given to him by Mr. Elliott to justify his using the language he did. Mr. Elliott's retort was so immediately following Mr. Lane's remark that mine might have been either before or after it.

Did any play go on after this language had been used? In a short time after.

Prisoner asked if he wished to address the Court, read a defence, in which he expressed great regret for what he had done in the passion of a moment. The Commander-in-Chief had been good enough to offer him the alternative of resigning his commission or standing a court-martial. He had preferred the latter course, in order that there might not be a vague suspicion hanging over his future life. He had not made his way into Lieutenant Lane's room with any intention of assaulting him; but he lost his temper, when, thinking himself the offended party as regarded the altercation on the polo ground, he was asked to apologise.

The Court then adjourned to the following morning, when it merely met to hear the Deputy Judge-Advocate's summing up and to frame its decision, the character of which cannot be known till after it has been dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE POLITICAL ADVENTURES OF LORD BEACONSFIELD.

III.—FROM 1837 TO 1852.

(Fortnightly Review for June.)

(Concluded from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

THE Parliament which the hostile vote of 1841 brought to a close, left Lord Beaconsfield in a political position which might have made hopes of a junior lordship, or even an under-secretaryship, not unreasonable in the almost certain event of the general election returning a Conservative majority to the House of Commons. On the dissolution of Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield sought the suffrages, not of Maidstone, but of Shrewsbury. After a contest marked by the coarsest personalities, of which this time he was rather the object than the author, he was returned second on the poll, with a Conservative colleague, the Liberals being in a comparatively small minority. Sir Robert Peel was still the object of his unmeasured eulogy and of his unqualified confidence. He described himself as "his humble but fervent supporter." He used something like the language of a stage confidant, imparting secrets into which he had been admitted for the sake of reassuring the electors of Shrewsbury. Sir Robert Peel was almost too great a man for the merely finite intelligence of Lord Beaconsfield completely to grasp. He represented himself as baffled, "when he attempted to discover how from the scattered remnants of a political party Sir Robert Peel had collected a power sufficient to direct the fate of an empire . . . and in an age of quick transition he had discovered the tone and spirit of the age." The contemplation of such achievements left him lost in admiration for Sir Robert Peel's "great talents and matchless foresight." It was as a supporter of Sir Robert Peel, and nothing else, that he was elected for Shrewsbury in 1841, and he proclaimed the satisfaction which he had had in "writing to Sir Robert Peel to inform him that the electors of Shrewsbury had done their duty."

In August, 1841, the Whigs, who had appealed to the country, [illegible] on the ministerial benches a Conservative majority in the House of Commons. Practically

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hey had been defeated at the general election upon the question of a modification of commercial legislation in the direction of freer trade, but the amendment to the Address which was moved by the Opposition did not directly raise that issue. In that fact was an indication, which Lord Beaconsfield at least understood, that Sir Robert Peel was not a candidate for power as a minister pledged to Protection. Whoever else may have been deceived, he was not. In the speech which he made on the motion of want of confidence, Lord Beaconsfield took pains to point out that Sir Robert Peel was not pledged to Protection, and moreover that it was not an article of the Tory creed. The election, he said, did not turn on the question of the import duties and of the commercial reforms proposed by the Whigs, but on their incapacity for affairs and their inability to carry out their own policy. The progress of commercial reform had been stopped by the Reform Act. In other words, the principles of Huskisson, of whom Peel had been the colleague, and was, in a certain sense, the successor, had failed to receive their proper development through the accession of the Whigs to power. In the debate on Sir Robert Peel's financial scheme of 1842, a scheme which practically, though timidly, applied the doctrines of free-trade, and which was introduced by the Prime Minister in a speech which stated and defended them theoretically, Lord Beaconsfield again vindicated both the measures and the doctrines of his chief. He repeated his statement that the Tories were the true and original free-traders. Mr. Pitt, in 1787, first promulgated free-trade principles, which were opposed by Fox, Sheridan, and Burke, which Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Robinson, and Mr. Wallace developed, which Mr. Huskisson received from them, and which Sir Robert Peel had taken up from him. The Tories passed from hand to hand the torch of sound economic doctrine which the Whigs strove to blow out. Sir Robert Peel was, in this respect, by a legitimate affiliation through the statesmen just named, the lineal descendant and true representative of Mr. Pitt. Afterwards, when the opportunity arose of heading the revolt against Sir Robert Peel on pretext of which Lord Beaconsfield himself had years before shown the hollowness, he discovered that the true Free-Trader was the judicious protectionist; and he invented a phrase to cover this ingenious combination. The phrase was "regulated competition." Mr. Pitt, Mr. Wallace, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Huskisson and the rest, were "regulated competitors." Competition is regulated when in a race you leave one runner free and tie the legs of the others. The barren question whether free-trade owes most to Tories or to Whigs is only part, however, of a larger discussion, of which Lord Beaconsfield has always been fond, and on which we have already spoken at some length. He has from time to time contended that the Tories and not the Whigs are the true reformers. His case consists in a reference to the name of Mr. Pitt, who was the author of a project of household suffrage, and to those of Lord Shelburne and even Lord Chatham. These statesmen, as we have shown, were neither orthodox Whigs, still less genuine Tories. They were in their characteristic opinions, Reformers, who constituted in the eighteenth century the Liberal doctrine of the nineteenth century.

It is clear from what has preceded that Lord Beaconsfield understood perfectly this issue which was placed before the country in the general election of 1841, the principles of commercial policy on which Sir Robert Peel's Government was formed, and the character of its first measures of which the Repeal of the Corn Laws was the natural and inevitable development. In that Government, as all the world knows, he was not included. In one of the speeches which he made,—in that saturnalia of personal vilification in which the emancipated slave exceeded the extremest licence of his order,—Sir Robert Peel referred to the fact that at one time Mr. Disraeli had given practical signs of his confidence in him by his expressed willingness to take office. Overtures, it is believed, were made which were not prosecuted, and the discontinuance of which was not perhaps explained with sufficient courtesy to the expectant minister, and has not been explained to the public. When the memoirs and correspondence of Sir Robert Peel are published, a disclosure, it is believed, will take place which will furnish a fresh illustration of, if it does not throw new light on the characters, of the two eminent men concerned. It is curious to reflect on what might have been Mr. Disraeli's career, had he taken the subordinate office under the new Conservative Government, which was dangled before his longing eyes only to be withdrawn from his grasp. It would possibly have been more respectable—it is not likely to have been so distinguished. Mr. Disraeli was scarcely the man to work his way up by parliamentary docility and administrative industry and success, through an ascending scale of more and more important parts, to a high place in the Cabinet. He is a man of surprises and seizures, likely either to gain everything by a bound, or to fall back bruised, and broken, and empty handed. It might have been left to him, if Sir Robert Peel had been kinder, to illustrate, after the manner of the late Mr. Wilson Croker, that union of action and contemplation, of literature and affairs, of which Caius Julius, Frederick the Great, "both eminently literary characters," Mr. Burke, and Lord John Russell were signal instances, and to have furnished another Rigby to the mocking pen of some succeeding satirist. Fortune was better disposed to Mr. Disraeli than she seemed to be, and the under-secretary *manqué* was the material out of which the Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister and the successor of Sir Robert Peel in the leadership of the Conservative party was framed.

The success of Sir Robert Peel's second administration was a disproof of the sorrowful foreboding with which the Duke of Wellington had beheld the accession of a female sovereign. The Duke of Wellington mournfully contrasted his own superficial graces and accomplishments and those of Sir Robert Peel with the fascinations of the adorable Melbourne. "There is no chance of a Conservative Government," he is reported to have said; "I have no small talk, and Peel has no manners." Happily, small talk and manners are not the conditions of office under a parliamentary system, even though it be constitutional monarchy with a female sovereign on the throne. It is creditable to the Queen that so minister ever won her confidence and personal friendship so completely as Sir Robert Peel, unless, upon evidence happily as yet inconclusive, we are to make an exception of Lord Beaconsfield himself. Lord Beaconsfield is fond of dwelling upon Sir Robert Peel's defects of manner, his constrain and awkwardness, and his incapacity of making an after-dinner speech without "saying something stilted and even a little ridiculous," though he parts from the contemplation of these faults in a great parliamentary statesman with a pious valediction, a "peace be to his ashes." It was one of Sir Robert Peel's inconsistencies that the man who consented to take office at the personal dictation of William IV., under conditions as unconstitutional as those which have made the 16th of May a memorable date in French history, should have resisted with spirit and firmness the ill-advised attempt of the Queen or rather of her Whig advisers, to force the ladies of the great Whig men as bedchamber women upon a Conservative Government. It is not astonishing to find Mr. Disraeli approving Sir Robert Peel's conduct in 1834, for he approved everything Sir Robert Peel did; and, moreover, it was in harmony with the lessons he himself had learned and taught out of Bolingbroke. In the Runnymede letters he praises Sir Robert Peel for having accepted the premiership in 1834, and having kept it until 1835, in spite of a hostile parliamentary majority. "You retained your post," he adds, "until you found you were endangering the King's prerogative, to support which you had alone accepted his Majesty's confidence." In his speech upon the motion of want of confidence in Lord Melbourne's Government, in 1841, he denounced in the strongest language the use of the sovereign's name, the attempt to make "the majesty of England a second candidate upon some paltry poll," and the presumed intention of the Whig ministry to defy the House of Commons, and, in spite of a hostile vote, to declare that the Government, in being supported by the Crown, had the best support a minister could have. This is sound constitutional doctrine. It has often been asserted against Lord Beaconsfield himself, notably by Mr. Bright in 1867. But Lord Beaconsfield never expresses sound constitutional principles, except when the Whigs have been betrayed into unsound constitutional practice, or are suspected of it.

Mr. Disraeli's parliamentary career from 1841 to 1846 follows like a shadow of the history of Sir Robert Peel's administration. But the shade is at last seen to be thrown by a sullen cloud. For a time he was the *umbra* of the prime minister. Soon the fervent blessings of the mendicant are exchanged for doubtful and angry looks, and afterwards for threats and imprecations. Yet Sir Robert Peel simply followed the course which Mr. Disraeli had approvingly predicted, and which he had described as the triumph of consummate statesmanship. In a very early speech he lays down doctrines of political casuistry, which would cover acts far more questionable than any which, on the least favourable reading of his motives and conduct, can be attributed to Sir Robert Peel, and which would even shelter Lord Beaconsfield's own career from moral censure. "A statesman," he said, "is the creature of his age, the child of circumstances, the creation of his times. A statesman is essentially a practical character; and when he is called upon to take office, he is not to inquire what his opinions might or might not have been upon this or upon that subject, he is only to ascertain the needful, the beneficial, and the most feasible manner in which affairs are to be carried on. The fact is that the conduct and opinions of public men must not be too curiously contrasted in a free and aspiring country. The people have their passions, and it is even the duty of public men occasionally to adapt sentiments with which they do not sympathise. . . . . I laugh, therefore, at the objections against a man that at a former period of his career he advocated a policy different to his present one; all I seek to ascertain is whether his present policy is a necessary expedient; whether he is at the present moment prepared to serve his country according to its present necessities."

The moral principles on which Lord Beaconsfield was prepared to censure Sir Robert Peel are not clearly deducible from this passage, which he might publish as the text of a political *Apologia pro vita sua*. But the contemplation of Sir Robert Peel's actual career in the House of Commons from Mr. Disraeli's impartial position outside the administration, recalled this somewhat lax moralist to a severer political virtue. Growing, but not yet decided, disapproval is indicated in the tone of his comments. The perturbation of the country gentlemen among whom he sat, at the economic tendencies of the minister, communicated themselves to Lord Beaconsfield, on whom the idea soon dawned that competion ought to be more and more "regulated," in its application to articles which country gentlemen were concerned in producing. These workings of an uneasy mind were accompanied by the stirrings of an awakened conscience; and Lord Beaconsfield grew more and more sensible of the political immorality of Sir Robert Peel's conduct. Instead of having inherited free trade principles by legitimate Conservative derivation from Pitt, through Lord Hawkesbury, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Wallace, and Mr. Huskisson, Sir Robert Peel was found to have purloined them from the Whigs, who had hitherto figured in Mr. Disraeli's speeches as the great antagonists of free-trade, but were now discovered to be its real founders. Sir Robert Peel was charged with having stolen their clothes while they were bathing, with being a great middleman, and, politically, a vast appropriation clause. If free-trade was to be established, Lord Beaconsfield, honouring genius, would prefer to receive it from Mr. Cobden, rather than from one who, though a skilful parliamentary manoeuverer, has tampered with the generous confidence of a great people and a great party.

The country gentlemen, however, though preparing to withdraw their confidence from Peel, were not ready to give it to his antagonist, who resolved, therefore, to create a party which should have confidence in him, and the very basis of whose existence should be that confidence. Only very young men, and those not very wise ones, could satisfy these conditions, and out of the materials which they presented to him, Lord Beaconsfield formed the Young England party. Of these, the only survivors are Lord John Manners, who is comfortably within the ministerial fold, and Mr. Baillie Cochrane, who wanders disconsolately on the outside of it. "The atrocious crime of being a young man," to which a great parliamentary orator had at one time indignantly pleaded guilty, became an exalted merit, a sort of supernatural and sacramental grace; and to be told by Sir Robert Peel to serve on railway committees, when you were conscious of a divine summons to serve your country, was little less than a profanity. Only those, however, who have lost their youth value it very highly, and it was natural that a party formed on this basis should be formed and commanded by a middle-aged leader. "We youth," says Falstaff on one occasion; and Lord Beaconsfield parodied him. The recently published memoirs of Lord Strangford show the feelings with which this new intimacy was regarded by the respectable *pères nobles*, to whom the influence which Mr. Disraeli had gained over their sons was a sorrowful perplexity over which they shook their heads and exchanged condolences. The Duke of Rutland deplores to one correspondent the connection of Lord John Manners with Lord Beaconsfield, much as the father of Lord Frederick Verisopht might have lamented his son's addiction to the society of Sir Mulberry Hawk. Young England, however, was merely a passing fashion or craze, memorable rather in literature than in politics. The necessity of finding some sort of imaginative and intellectual basis for it led Lord Beaconsfield to write his three ablest novels, *Coningsby, Sybil* and *Tancred*, in which his doctrines of Church and State are set forth in blended disquisition and narratives. England was to be saved by its youth, and especially by its aristocratic youth; almsgiving was to be restored; young noblemen and gentlemen were to dance with charming female peasants in parks, and to play cricket on village greens with athletic and docile rustics. The direct power of the Crown was to be exercised for the benefit of the people at large, unfettered by a selfish and for the greater part ignoble parvenu oligarchy and a rapacious House of Commons, and the principles of government encouraged by Charles I., the martyr of direct taxation, were to be established once more. The Church was to return to its proper work of diffusing Asian ideas among the flatnosed Franks. "Is our civilisation a failure?" asks an American poet, "or is the Caucasian played out?" Our civilisation is a failure, Lord Beaconsfield contended, but the Caucasian, the unmixed Caucasian, who in Lord Beaconsfield's eccentric ethnological nomenclature is the Jew, was only now beginning, in Lord Beaconsfield's person, to play his proper part in English politics. Although the youthful aristocracy and country gentry were to be the instruments of this great restoration, the humble aid of the right-minded manufacturer was not altogether rejected. Milbank is admitted into companionship with Coningsby and Henry Sydney; and Young England in a body made a missionary journey to the Manchester Athenæum, and preached the gospel to heathen capitalists and anxiously inquiring clerks and shopkeepers. It is difficult to feel certain whether or not the whole scheme of Young England, political and literary, was a mystification. Lord Beaconsfield's most fantastic notions are apparently his most genuine beliefs. His practical politics are but the accommodations of an Eastern mind and charcter to the habits of the foreign country in which he lives. Young England, however, was but a passing dream from which Mr. Disraeli soon awoke. Coningsby attached himself to the traitor and miscreant Peel, and became his Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The growing distrust felt towards the Prime Minister, as he pursued his liberalising course in economic policy, made a Protectionist party possible, and to its formation Mr. Disraeli addressed himself.

His alliance for this purpose with Lord George Bentinck is one of the most curious incidents of his career. Lord George Bentinck was everything which up to a recent period Lord Beaconsfied had denounced. He was, as Lord Beaconsfield himself records, by descent and in political connection, a Whig of 1689. He held to the old-fashioned Whig notions of toleration, and voted, at the risk of forfeiting his newly won leadership, for the emancipation of the Jews on grounds of religious freedom, and, not with Lord Beaconsfield, on grounds of religious truth. He had a strong jealousy of that influence of the Court which Lord Beaconsfield would augment at the expense of the power of Parliament. He held those Protectionist doctrines in commerce to which Lord Beaconsfield was now a professing convert, but which a few years ago he had stigmatized as a part of the selfish policy of the Whig aristocracy. But though he loved Protection much, he hated Peel more; and of this feeling common to him with the majority of the Conservative country gentlemen, Lord Beaconsfield condescended to make himself the organ. He barbed and winged the heavy arrows of their malice, and gave literary force to their uncouth and inarticulate spite.

The language which Mr. Disraeli had for most of his life used with respect to Peel, his elaborate justification of the doctrines of free trade as the true and traditional Tory policy, and his defence of Peel's principle of opportunism and accommodation to circumstances as the essential condition of modern statesmanship, have been already spoken of. It was competent to Lord Beaconsfield to alter his opinions on these points, if he had any opinions to alter, and if he had a sufficient motive for doing so. But, apart from the character of the person assuming to be a censor, it was not within his moral right to stigmatize conduct which with full knowledge he had eulogized, and principles of political casuistry which he himself had set forth. This *ex post facto* condemnation of things once approved, assumes that they had acquired from the personal vindictiveness of the assailant an unworthiness which did not originally or intrinsically belong to them. To accusations of political treason to his party, accusations which Lord Beaconsfield had himself elaborately refuted in advance, were added imputations indescribably base of personal untruthfulness and treachery in Peel's treatment of Canning. The dull mind of Lord George Bentinck was probably not aware of the wrong he was doing. Lord Beaconsfield cannot accept this excuse; and his own keen pleasure in the pain which he inflicted on was obvious to every one who listened night after night to his attacks. Patriotism and the charity which sinks its personal feelings in a passion for the public good have perhaps reached their highest expression in the spectacle, which has been exhibited during the present year, of the son of Sir Robert Peel, the inheritor of his name and his title, protesting his unbounded confidence in Lord Beaconsfield, and rallying opinion to his support in the House of Commons and on demagogic platforms. The ties of blood and the memory of unexampled outrage are as nothing compared with a constraining sense of public duty. The repeal of the Corn Laws was followed by the defeat of Sir Robert Peel on the Irish Coercion Bill, through a coalition of Whigs and Protectionists. A Liberal Government presided over by Lord John Russell succeeded.

We have seen that it was as the disciple of Sir Robert Peel that Lord Beaconsfield found his way into the Parliaments of 1837 and 1841. It was as his assailant that he made his first step to the position which he now occupies. Yet it may be said with truth that Lord Beaconsfield's estimate of the man has never changed. He always recognised in him precisely the same qualities, eulogising them at one moment as marks of the most consummate statesmanship, and at another as proofs of the meanest peddling in politics. Some of the sentences in which he denounced or ridiculed Peel are worth quoting: "When I examine the career of this minister, which has now filled a great space in the parliamentary history of this country, I find that for between thirty and forty years, from the days of Horner to the days of the honourable member for Stockport (Mr. Cobden), the right honourable gentleman has traded on the ideas and intelligence of others." Perhaps we may say in parentheses that this is better than trading on their want of ideas and their absence of intelligence, as later Conservative statesmen have done. "His life has been one great appropriation clause. He is a burglar of others' intellect. Search the index of Beatson from the days of the Conqueror to the termination of the last reign, there is no statesman who has committed political petty larceny on so great a scale." The most striking instance of this petty larceny is well known. "The right honourable gentleman caught the Whigs bathing, and walked away with their clothes. He has left them in the full enjoyment of their Liberal position, and he is himself a strict Conservative of their garments." Again: "Something has risen up in this country as fatal in the political world as it has been in the landed world of Ireland—we have a great parliamentary middle-man. It is well known what a middle-man is. He is a man who bamboozles one party and plunders the other, till, having obtained a position to which he is not entitled, he cries out, 'Let us have no party questions, but fixity of tenure.'" Against this degradation of statesmanship Mr. Disraeli protested in lofty moral tones. "While we are admitting," he said, "the principles of relaxed commerce, there is extreme danger of our admitting the principles of relaxed politics. I advice, therefore, that we all, whatever may be our opinion about free trade, oppose the introduction of free politics. Let men stand by the principles by which they rise, right or wrong. I make no exception. If they be in the wrong, they must retire to that shade of private life with which our present rulers have often threatened us." "My conception of a great statesman is of one who represents a great idea—an idea which may lead him to power, an idea with which he may identify himself, an idea which he may develop, an idea which he may and can impress on the mind and conscience of the nation. That, Sir, is my notion of a great statesman. I do not care whether he be a manufacturer or a manufacturer's son. But I care not what may be the position of a man who never originates an idea, a watcher of the atmosphere, a man who, as he says, takes his observations, and when he finds the wind in a certain quarter turns to suit it. Such a person may be a powerful minister, but he is no more a great statesman than the man who gets up behind a carriage is a great whip."

There is much more to the same effect. Lord Beaconsfield has always been a master of the art of saying the same thing in many different ways. These citations are perhaps among the best examples that could be furnished of that very peculiar intellectual product, House of Commons wit. "Scotch wit" has passed into a proverb, as an example of what logicians call the *contradictio in adjecto*, the adjective qualifying the substantive much as in the case of German silver, or (to be quite impartial) Britannia metal, or Brummagem plate are qualified. In like manner, House of Commons wit stimulates the sort of thing which is called wit in other connections, without really being so. It is generally recognisable by the "laughter" which the reporters kindly append to its recorded utterance. Lord Beaconsfield has always been a master in the production of this commodity, and he sometimes gives the genuine thing. This is a digression. We shall speak of him afterwards as a parliamentary orator. What we are now concerned with is his theory of statesmanship. If he had been contrasting the higher and the lower orders of statesmanship, little exception could be taken to his doctrine. Peel certainly was not a statesman of the first rank. He was not an originator. If he had been, he probably would not have been a politician; he certainly would not have been a Minister of State in England. He might have been a professor, a writer of books, or an agitator, but he would never have been an official statesman. The closest approach which any one has made in modern times to Lord Beaconsfield's idea of statesmanship was made by Mazzini, whom Lord Beaconsfield would probably deny to be a statesman at all. He, if any one ever did, represented an idea, not indeed an idea which led him to power, in the sense in which Lord Beaconsfield understands power, since it doomed him to imprisonment, exile, and poverty. Still it was one which he impressed on the mind and conscience of his country, with which he identified himself, and which he developed. In Lord Beaconsfield's sense, Mazzini was a greater statesman than Cavour. In the same sense, Burke was a statesman when he raged in prophetic fury against the French Revolution, carrying the national feeling with him in his frenzy, but not when he framed and carried his scheme of economic reform. Cobden, as a free-trader, was a statesman and Peel was not. Mr. Bright, in his agitation for household suffrage, showed a statesmanship which Lord Beaconsfield did not display in passing the bill for which that agitation prepared the way and created the necessity. The fact probably is that statesmanship, as a merely practical art, does not deserve the high intellectual rank sometimes assigned to it. Original ideas are out of place in it. The statesman in modern times and in quiet days is four or five removes from originality. This was so with Peel. The originator, so far as English theory and practice is concerned, of sound economic ideas was Adam Smith. Between him and Sir Robert Peel, popular exponents of economic doctrine, such as Bastiat in France, and Colonel Perronet Thompson in England, authors of *Economic Sophisms* and *Catechisms of Free Trade*, have first to be interposed. But they are only the first link in the chain. Then came the popular agitation of Cobden and Brights, and the Parliamentary advocacy of Mr. Williers. Last in the chain, and dragged along by it, conquered rather than conquering, comes the successful Minister with whose name the hardly-won reform is associated. The discoverer, the expositor, the agitator, the parliamentary leader—educated opinion, popular opinion, House of Commons opinion, and ministerial conversion or apostasy—two words for the same thing looked at which hostile or friendly eyes—these are the stages by which a vital political idea struggles into realisation. To complain that a statesman does not originate is to utter treason against the doctrine of the division of labour. He simply delivers the article that others have made. If Sir Robert Peel had originated anything in theory he would probably have failed directly to accomplish anything in practice. He would have been Adam Smith and not Sir Robert Peel. He was the convert, the honest convert, of public opinion. His mind by a sort of pre-established harmony was so constituted as to see what ought to be done just when the moment for doing it had arrived, but not a moment too soon nor a moment too late. Such an intelligence is not of the highest order. But it is useful in the conduct of life. The proper contrast is not that which Lord Beaconsfield draws between the adapting and adopting statesman and the originator; but between the statesman who gives effect to tardy and yet timely convictions, and the trading politician who resists measures which he knows in his heart to be just and expedient in order to humour a faction or to gratify personal spite and ambition. The Conservative party has within a generation had leaders of both sorts. It is worth noting by those who think that in politics we still have judgment here, that Sir Robert Peel died an exile from his party, distrusted and hated by them; and that Lord Beaconsfield is able to boast of unwavering majorities in both Houses, of the confidence of the Crown, and of the enthusiastic support of the mobs and music halls which he supposes to represent the country.

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FOR BILIOUSNESS OR SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want of ripe fruit, so essential to the animal economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and looked upon as being a simple product of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many disastrous results may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.

With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of stamping out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES, I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating to nearly the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country while so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "In cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stomach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say:—"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham, a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."

"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.

"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my best friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have taken scarcely three bottles. I fell I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.

"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes:—"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do my best to make the Fruit Salt known to other sufferers. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."

"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 16, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BERAL."

"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell there. It would make its own way by its own merit.

"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.

NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit). It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following:—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.

SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
TREACHER & COMPANY.

N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premium on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co.. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL ...	„	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin	„	4,371,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Rs.	2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„	2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,492,950.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1852....................	£ 76,925
„ 1862....................	£300,609
„ 1872....................	£516,383

LIFE BRANCH.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENTS for CHILDREN on favourable terms.

A REVERSIONARY BONUS of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874 was declared.

The reduction of premium to European rates begins from the date at which the Assured leaves either Alexandria or Fort Said for Europe.

Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,103,803.

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR
FIRE, LIFE, & MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
A.D. 1720.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, *Royal Exchange, London, E.C.*

EDWARD BUDD, Esq., *Governor.*
MARK WILKS COLLET, Esq., *Sub-Governor.*
WILLIAM RENNIE, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*
JOHN P. LAURENCE, Esq., *Secretary.*
JOHN ANTHONY RUCKER, Esq., *Underwriter.*
ARTHUR H. BAILEY, Esq., *Actuary.*
WM. A. HORE, Esq., *Manager of the Fire Department.*

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

LIFE ASSURANCE FUNDS £1,665,080.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE and another Corporation, whose charters were granted at the same time by King George the First are the two oldest Life Assurance Instituions in existence, the first Life policy issued by this Corporation bore date the 7th June, 1721.

It has been the endeavour of the Court of Directors to introduce into their practice all the real improvements which have been suggested from time to time during this long experience. They have materially simplified the forms of Policy, all the conditions usually endorsed on such documents having been omitted. The bonus to the Assured is increased, owing to the arrangement by which, in consideration of a fixed percentage of the *gross* profits of the Life Assurance Business, the Corporation bears all the expenses of management. This also is an advantage peculiar to this Corporation, which it is enabled to offer from carrying on a Marine and Fire as well as Life business; and one which no exclusively Life Assurance Society, Mutual or Proprietary, can give.

Assurances may be effected either with or without participation in profits.

DIVISION OF PROFITS.

Two-thirds of the profits of the participating series of Policies are allotted every Five Years to the Assured, every Policy in force at the date of the valuation being entitled to participate. The Assured have the option of receiving their share of the profits in cash, or of appropriating it in increase of the sum assured, or in reduction of the future Annual premiums.

At the last Division, made for the Quinquennial Period ending the 31st December, 1875, the Cash Bonus amounted to more than 29 per Cent. of the Premiums, exclusive of extra Premiums paid during the preceding five years.

The following are examples of the Bonus for the Quinquennial Period ending 31st December, 1875, declared on Policies of £1 000, on which five Annual Premiums had beed paid.

Age at Entry.	Cash Bonus.	Addition to sum Assured.	Rate per Cent. per Annum on sum Assured.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	29 3 0	77 17 0	1 11 2
30	36 16 0	84 1 0	1 13 8
40	47 5 0	90 9 0	1 16 2
50	65 15 0	105 14 0	2 3 8

EXPENSES OF MANAGEMENT.

The expenses of management are paid by the Corporation, and not charged to the Life Assurance Funds—an advantage afforded by no other office. The value of this arrangement will be appreciated when it is observed how seriously the increase of these expenses of late years has affected Life Assurance Companies. The result of it will be seen in the very favourable bonus declared.

ENTIRELY NEW RATES OF PREMIUM

Have been computed, based upon recent experience of Anglo Indian Mortality, which at all the younger ages are lower than those heretofore charged.

Instead of charging a high extra Premium during residence in India, reducible on return to Europe of the person whose life is assured, a uniform annual Premium will be payable during the currency of the Policy.

The sums assured and Premiums will be expressed in the Policies in English money. So long as the assured are in India, the Premiums will be payable to the Agents in Rupees, at the rate of exchange fixed from year to year for the adjustment of financial transactions between the Imperial and Indian Governments; or if this be discontinued, then at the current rate of exchange. Claims may be settled either in India or England; the settlement, if made in India, will be by Bill of Exchange drawn by the Agents on the Head Office in London.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to assure £100 for the Whole Term of a Single Life.

Age next birthday	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.	Age next birthday.	With Profits. Annual Premium.	Without Profits. Annual Premium.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20	3 1 11	2 11 8	0	5 3 9	4 14 6
25	3 6 1	2 19 0	5	6 2 0	5 11 0
30	3 17 5	3 9 9	0	7 2 4	6 9 9
35	4 9 9	4 1 1			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

FIRE INSURANCES are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

MARINE INSURANCES are effected at the current Premiums. Further information, Forms of application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 30, 1877. Agents.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. Nerr and Co., Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers and Contractors' Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Soorkie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been Remonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed one. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers, to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the class of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay. AGENTS:—LONDON: M. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill E. C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers Rue de Rivoli—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.